

**Twenty-Seventh Biennial Report**  
*of the*  
**Department of Agriculture**



**State of Florida**  
**From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942**



**NATHAN MAYO**  
**Commissioner of Agriculture**  
**Tallahassee, Florida**



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
STATE OF FLORIDA  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

*To His Excellency,  
Honorable Spessard L. Holland,  
Governor of Florida.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you the Twenty-Seventh Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942.

NATHAN MAYO,  
*Commissioner of Agriculture.*

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PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE

NATHAN MAYO, *Commissioner*

MRS. E. E. SELMAN, *Secretary to the Commissioner*

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Administrative Assistant*

T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

WM. C. PIERCE, *Attorney*

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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

G. W. BRITT, *Chief Clerk, Mailing Division*

MRS. VERA LEVERETTE, *Stenographer*

ALMA SCHOELLES, *Stenographer*

G. J. RICHARDSON, *Clerk*

RAY W. ROBIE, *Manager Fair Exhibits*

SHIRLEY POPE, *Manager Fair Exhibits*

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AUDITING DIVISION

G. C. THARPE, *Auditor*

LEE THOMPSON, *Assistant Auditor*

M. C. HARTSFIELD, *Clerk*

W. S. MCLIN, JR., *Clerk*

LAZELLE CARTER, *Secretary to the Auditor*

H. R. FERRAN, *Field Auditor*

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CHEMISTRY DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

MURIEL ROSE, *Secretary to State Chemist*

LOUISE COVINGTON, *Stenographer-Clerk*

ELLINOR FLOURNOY, *Stenographer-Clerk*

MRS. LEOLA S. CROY, *Stenographer*

GORDON HART, *Fertilizer Chemist*

L. W. BRADLEY, *Fertilizer Chemist*

R. M. SMITH, *Fertilizer Chemist*

DAN LONG, *Fertilizer Chemist*

W. Y. GARY, *Fertilizer Chemist*

E. PECK GREENE, *Feed Chemist*



RALPH HARMON, *Fertilizer Chemist*  
F. C. ALMONY, *Assistant to Fertilizer Chemist*  
W. J. MOODY, JR., *Assistant to Fertilizer Chemist*  
FRANK WOODWARD, *Assistant to Fertilizer Chemist*  
HAROLD HOFFMAN, *Feed Chemist*  
B. JAY OWEN, *Chemist-Inspector*  
VINCENT E. STEWART, *Drug Chemist*  
E. M. HODNETT, *Food Chemist*  
W. S. GARFIELD, *Bakery Inspector*  
CHAS. E. FREEMAN, *Drug Inspector*  
P. W. SAPP, *Drug Inspector*  
STATON FIELD, *Food Inspector*

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#### LAND DIVISION

F. E. BAYLESS, *Chief Clerk*  
H. L. SHEARER, *Clerk*  
HELEN PARKS, *Stenographer*  
DAISY FERRELL, *Clerk*  
MATTIE MAY TULLOS, *Clerk*

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#### FIELD NOTE DIVISION

BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*  
PAUL BALDWIN, *Clerk*

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#### PRISON DIVISION

S. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*  
W. A. ROBERTS, *Identification Expert*  
JOHN WILLIAMS, *Clerk*  
MRS. EDNA LEE TINNEY, *Stenographer*

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#### STATE MARKETING BUREAU

L. M. RHODES, *Commissioner*  
NEILL RHODES, *Assistant Commissioner*  
S. W. HIATT, *Marketing Specialist, Fruits & Vegetables*  
L. H. LEWIS, *Marketing Specialist, Live Stock & Field Crops*  
F. W. RISHER, *Marketing Specialist, Poultry & Eggs*  
F. H. SCRUGGS, *Market News Specialist*

W. L. JACKSON, *Mechanical Foreman*  
JAMES MCKELVEY, *Mechanical Operator*  
FRED WITT, *Mechanical Operator*  
JOHN B. CORDERO, *Telegrapher*  
M. S. KNIGHT, *Clerk*  
EFFIE L. CURETON, *Stenographer*  
EDNA G. FERGUSON, *Stenographer*  
KATHRYN L. VERNON, *Stenographer*  
SARA WRIGHT, *Stenographer*

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD MEMBERS

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, *Governor*  
NATHAN MAYO, *Commissioner of Agriculture*  
L. M. RHODES, *State Marketing Commissioner*

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD EMPLOYEES

WILLIAM L. WILSON, *Director of Markets*  
JULIA MAY SAMPLEY, *Secretary to Director*  
H. L. LONG, *Construction Supervisor*  
J. G. MICHAEL, *Market Comptroller*  
JOHN D. SHELTON, *Auditor*  
R. I. ROE, *Bookkeeper*  
L. M. WHITE, *Sales Director*  
L. A. SAMPLEY, *Storekeeper*

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CITRUS COMMISSION

## COMMISSION MEMBERS:

G. R. BROCK  
R. M. CLEWIS, SR.  
F. W. DAVIS  
A. S. HERLONG, SR.  
J. M. KNIGHT  
C. W. REX  
C. A. STEWART  
THOMAS B. SWAN, *Chairman*  
W. L. TILDEN  
E. H. WILLIAMS  
JEFF FLAKE

## OFFICE PERSONNEL

THOS. W. BRYANT, *Attorney*  
JNO. W. BULL, *Attorney*  
CHAS. F. CHASTAIN, *Secretary*  
ROBT. STUART, *Comptroller*  
W. J. STEED, *Washington Representative*  
CECELIA ELLSWORTH, *Stenographer*  
ANNIE G. HULL, *Stenographer*  
MARY E. NEELEY, *Stenographer*  
LILLIAN CASH, *Stenographer*

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## FIELD WORKERS

W. E. LEIGH, *Field Agt.*  
DOROTHY T. WALKER, *Stenographer*  
T. L. HODSON, *Clerk*  
D. W. ORVIN, *Clerk*

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## SEA ISLAND COTTON CONTROL

MILDRED KYLE O'NEILL, *Secretary*  
ELIZABETH WHITAKER NORTH, *Clerk*  
ELLEN CRUTCHER, *Clerk*  
JIMMIE RUTH WHITE, *Stenographer*  
FRANCES BURNEY, *Stenographer*  
H. A. CARROLL, *Bookkeeper*  
M. M. FOXWORTH, *Field Representative*  
P. W. CALHOUN, *Field Representative*  
G. L. DOVE, *Field Representative*  
W. F. LOVE, *Field Representative*  
P. A. METHVIN, *Field Representative*  
TOM WALLEN, *Field Representative*  
GUS HARRIS, *Field Representative*

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## INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*  
NAT MAYO, *Chief Field Inspector*  
MRS. BESSIE GIBBS PORTER, *Secretary*  
PAULINE MCCONNELL, *Stenographer*

THELMA RAUDENBUSH, *Clerk*  
KIZALUE SIMMONS, *Stenographer*  
MRS. LORENE TOMPKINS FAIRCLOTH, *Clerk*  
MRS. ROSE DEEB KITCHEN, *Clerk*  
MRS. FRANKIE WARD, *Clerk*

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STATE OIL LABORATORY OPERATING UNDER  
CHAPTER 16083

PERSONNEL

CENTRAL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Chief Oil Analyst*  
SYDNEY D. ANDREWS, *Assistant Oil Analyst*  
EDWARD D. ROU, JR., *Assistant Oil Analyst*  
DONALD FRISON, *Assistant Oil Analyst*  
ELLIOT B. LOYLESS, JR., *Assistant Oil Analyst*  
MRS. KAY JOHNSON, *Stenographer*

FIELD LABORATORIES

JACK D. MCALILY, *Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 1*  
ROBERT G. DUNN, *Assistant Field Lab. No. 1*  
W. EDWARD BUHRMAN, *Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 3*  
HENRY MONTESINO, *Assistant Field Lab. No. 3*  
JUDSON BARKER, *Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 4*  
HENRY WORKMAN, *Assistant Field Laboratory No. 4*  
JAMES S. MCCAWLEY, JR., *Asst. Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 5*  
D. L. SMITH, *Assistant Field Lab. No. 5*

GASOLINE INSPECTORS

L. A. BROWN, JR., *Starke*  
CHARLES TOM HENDERSON, *Holly Hill*  
H. G. DOWLESS, *Tallahassee*  
W. H. STEMPER, *Sanford*  
CARL THOMPSON, *Tallahassee*  
CLARK P. DOUGLASS, *Mandarin*  
E. B. GREEN, *Ocala*  
HUGH IGOU, *Eustis*  
E. C. BENNETT, *Weirsdale*  
B. W. BRINSON, *Madison*

W. C. GIBSON, *Miami*  
ROY HUTCHINSON, *Tallahassee*  
GEORGE W. MANN, *Bartow*  
WM. MCCARREL, *Jacksonville*  
P. M. NASWORTHY, *Tampa*  
TOM NEWNHAM, *Orlando*  
L. S. WARREN, *Pompano*  
GEO. W. WILSON, *Jacksonville*  
J. B. WILKERSON, *Pensacola*  
JOHN S. WEATHERS, *Ocala*  
GENE WHITLOCK, *High Springs*  
BURTIS SIMMONS, *Miami*  
SOL RICE, *St. Augustine*  
J. Q. LLOYD, *Tarpon Springs*  
N. R. POUNDS, *Palatka*  
DAN MOYER, *Pensacola*

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#### FERTILIZER INSPECTION

W. A. O'BRYAN, *Statistical Clerk*  
J. L. CARROLL, *Fertilizer Inspector, Marianna*  
MRS. HAZEL DONALDSON, *Clerk*  
MRS. JULIA S. WHITAKER, *Clerk*  
J. W. FRIESNER, *Inspector, Lake Alfred*  
JOHN V. EVANS, *Inspector, Lake Worth*  
J. W. DAVIS, *Inspector, Ocala*  
A. G. COLCORD, *Inspector, Ft. Myers*  
R. F. MILLIKIN, *Inspector, Palatka*  
R. R. ROPER, *Inspector, Winter Garden*  
AL G. SMITH, *Inspector, Wauchula*

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#### FEED & COTTONSEED MEAL INSPECTION

ANTONIO DiBONA, *Inspector, Tampa*  
J. B. HIERS, *Inspector, Miami*  
M. F. MCKAY, *Inspector, Tampa*  
O. K. SHEFFIELD, *Inspector, Ft. Pierce*  
J. B. TAYLOR, *Inspector, Jacksonville*  
WALTER FREEZE, *Inspector, Clearwater*



## EGG AND POULTRY INSPECTION

MATTIE G. MOORE, *Registration Clerk*

LAMON WILLIAMS, *Clerk*

W. P. ARNOLD, *Inspector, Tallahassee*

HARRY E. BUNKER, *Inspector, Jacksonville*

ROSS COPELAND, *Inspector, Tampa*

C. A. PETERS, *Inspector, Miami*

P. H. MOODY, *Inspector, Palatka*

THOS. J. MULLIN, *Inspector, Miami*

RAY L. HENDRICKS, *Inspector, Orlando*

NORMAN G. NICOLL, *Inspector, Lakeland*

PETER L. ROLLO, *Inspector, Pensacola*

W. W. STROM, *Inspector, Marianna*

ROBT. BENNETT, *Inspector, Jacksonville*

J. E. HARDWICK, *Inspector, West Palm Beach*

## MILK AND CREAM INSPECTION

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Milk Inspector, Gainesville*

MRS. DOROTHY BEST GRIFFITH, *Stenographer, Gainesville*

J. M. BURGESS, *Inspector, Tallahassee*

DR. H. H. ROTHE, *Inspector, Gainesville*

LEWIS T. SMITH, *Inspector, Jacksonville*

MRS. ORA M. STANLEY, *Stenographer, Gainesville*

## FROZEN DESSERT INSPECTION

ALEX G. SHAW, *Inspector, Tampa*

## PURE FOOD &amp; DRUG INSPECTION

ORION W. DAVIS, *Inspector, Gainesville*

CURTIS T. SWEAT, *Inspector, Orlando*

JOHN B. PHELPS, SR., *Inspector, Miami*

C. F. DOWLING, *Inspector, Tampa*



## INSECTICIDE INSPECTION

F. W. FARNSWORTH, *Chemist*  
ZOE D. MANNING, *Stenographer*  
MRS. EDITH WEIR, *Registration Clerk*

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## SEED TESTING, LABELING &amp; CERTIFICATION

MILDRED HENRY, *Analyst*  
BETTY BAGGS, *Assistant Analyst*  
WILLIAM FLETCHER, *Inspector*  
R. C. SIMPSON, *Inspector*

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COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA  
AS REGISTRAR OF LANDS:

John Beard, January 12, 1847 to May 29, 1849.  
David S. Walker, November 23, 1850.  
Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859 to December 31, 1866.

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## AS COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION:

Oscar E. Austin, August 1868.  
J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869 to January 16, 1873.  
Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873 to December 31, 1876.  
Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877 to March 16, 1882.  
P. W. White, March 16, 1882 to February 12, 1885.

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## AS COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

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## AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

L. B. Wombell, December 1888.  
B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901 to March 1, 1912.  
W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912 to October 31, 1923.  
Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

DIVISIONS OF THE

## Department of Agriculture

OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND DUTIES OF THE

### Commissioner of Agriculture

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

- (a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
- (b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
- (c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
- (d) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed there have been many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes placed upon our Law Books by the Legislature which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Gasoline Inspection Law.

The Law Prohibiting the Sale of Immature Fruit.

The Arsenical Spray Law.

The Frozen Fruit Law.

The Standardization Fruit and Vegetable Law.

The Commercial Fertilizer Law.

The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law.

Pure Food and Drug Law.

The Agricultural Marketing Law.

The Advertising Law.

The Insecticide Law.

The Egg Classification Law.

The Poultry Law.

The Agricultural Licensing and Bonding Law.

As a result we today find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis in order to more efficiently handle and expedite its varied program of work:

1. Bureau of Immigration, under which also comes the Population Census and enumeration of State Resources and State Advertising.
2. Bureau of Inspection of Gasoline, Citrus Fruit, Fertilizer, Stock Feed, Dairying, Eggs, Poultry, Seeds, Insecticides and Pure Foods and Drugs.
3. Land Division.
4. Field Notes Division.
5. Prison Division.
6. Chemistry Division.
7. State Marketing Bureau Division.
8. Division of State Markets.
9. Auditing Division.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

1. Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.
2. Internal Improvement Board.
3. Conservation Board.
4. Text Book Commission.
5. Budget Commission.
6. Department of Public Safety—Highway Patrol.
7. Board of Pardons.
8. Flood Control Board.
9. State Agricultural Marketing Board (Our State Farmers' Markets).
10. Florida Economic Advancement Council.
11. Florida Research Foundation.

## INSPECTION BUREAU

A Summary of Florida Inspection Laws and  
Their Enforcement

From time to time the Florida State Legislature has enacted regulatory laws and placed them under the Commissioner of Agriculture for enforcement. By the authority of these laws the Department of Agriculture is able to exercise control over gasoline, citrus fruit, fertilizer, stock feed, seeds, dairy products, eggs, poultry, insecticides and fungicides, food and drugs.

1. *Citrus Inspection Laws*

Citrus fruit, Florida's largest single soil crop, brings in approximately seventy million dollars a year. The Citrus Inspection Laws require Florida packing houses to register with the Department of Agriculture and make their fruit accessible for inspection by authorized inspectors who examine the fruit to determine whether it passes maturity tests. This service is usually begun early in September and continued through the following June.

2. *Commercial Fertilizer Law*

The fertilizer used annually on Florida groves and farms is valued at from fifteen to twenty million dollars. Under the Commercial Fertilizer Law each brand of fertilizer, showing its guaranteed analysis, is required to be registered with the State Department of Agriculture prior to being offered for sale in the State of Florida. There are now over nine thousand five hundred brands of commercial fertilizer registered. According to inspection tags sold 600,000 tons of fertilizer were used during 1941-42.

3. *Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law*

In enforcing the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law the same procedure as to registration, tagging, sampling and analysis applies as in the case of the Commercial Fertilizer Law. The annual consumption of stock feed in Florida represents ap-

proximately 330,000 tons with a value amounting to several million dollars. Shipments of "bootleg" feed found without tags are subject to seizure and sale by the sheriff in the county where found. Adulterated or spoiled feeds not meeting the standards fixed by State law are subject to seizure and destruction.

There are approximately 3,200 brands of mixed feed registered annually.

#### 4. *Florida Egg Law*

Since the enactment of the Florida Egg Law in 1935, a case of eggs offered for sale on the Florida market must bear an official inspection fee case label on which must be declared the date when the eggs were packed, the name and address of the packer, the grade, size and quality of the eggs, and the state of origin. There are twelve egg inspectors located at strategic points over the State where they can watch closely over the shipments of eggs arriving in Florida from other states, as well as the shipments distributed by large packers within the State.

#### 5. *Florida Poultry Law*

Under the authority of the Florida Poultry Law, the Inspection Bureau, through its inspectors, is able to maintain close check over the sale of poultry on the Florida market. Slaughtered fowl is required to be labeled showing the weight (live weight, dressed weight or dressed and drawn weight), and the price per pound. It is the duty of the inspector to see that the weight is correctly declared and the classification correctly stated according to specifications set up in the Poultry Law. It is also the duty of the inspector to determine whether fowl offered for sale is free from diseases, excessive bruising, multiple bone breaks and otherwise in good, edible condition.

#### 6. *Frozen Desserts Law*

The Frozen Desserts Law was enacted by the 1935 Legislature and is being enforced by the State Milk Inspectors.



Every dairy, milk plant and ice cream plant in the State is given regular inspection in order to assure that the milk products purchased by Florida consumers meet the standards set up by law.

#### 7. *Gasoline Inspection Law*

Under normal conditions, Florida motorists spend about seventy-five million dollars a year for gasoline. There are more than 7,000 retail stations in Florida selling over 300,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 60,000,000 gallons of kerosene annually. To protect the motorists who use this enormous quantity of gasoline each year, the State Department of Agriculture maintains four traveling laboratories, each manned by two competent chemists for the purpose of analyzing samples collected by the inspectors from service stations.

#### 8. *Insecticide and Fungicide Law*

The 1937 Legislature enacted an Insecticide and Fungicide Law for the control and regulation of insecticides and fungicides sold in the State of Florida.

#### 9. *Seed Law*

The Florida State Seed Law has for its purpose the safeguarding of the farmer from undesirable seed.

The law was enacted by request of the farmers and legitimate seedsmen. It sets standards on the quality of seeds which may be sold and prohibits the sale of seed for planting purposes which are below the requirement for germination or which are contaminated with noxious weed or grass seed. It requires that all seeds be correctly labeled that the buyer may know the quality when purchasing them. A modern, well equipped laboratory has been provided. A marked improvement has been made in the seed trade since this law has been enacted.

#### 10. *Milk and Milk Products Law*

Under the Milk and Milk Products Law the closest possible inspection is made of dairy herds, the equipment in dairy



barns and the sanitation of milk vessels. Every possible precaution is taken to safeguard milk and milk products.

#### 11. *Pure Food and Drugs Law*

Analytical work to determine the quality of food products is carried on by the State Chemist, aided by the field inspectors. Samples of canned and packaged goods of every description, soft drinks, bakery products, and practically all staple and specialized food commodities are examined by food chemists. When harmful ingredients, deterioration, decomposition or staleness, are detected the lot from which the sample was drawn is immediately seized and destroyed.

#### 12. *License and Bonding Law*

The License and Bonding Law provides that anyone engaged in the business of buying and selling agricultural products must file an application for a license with the Commissioner of Agriculture. He must deliver to the Commissioner a surety bond to the amount of at least One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). Or in lieu of such bond the Commissioner may accept a cash bond.

In case the dealer fails to fulfill his obligation to the producer of the products the Commissioner, or the producer, on approval of the Commissioner, may enter suit for damages against the principal and his surety.

Many farmers have been saved from losses by this law.

#### 13. *Sources of Revenue*

The State Department of Agriculture is entirely self-sustaining, the work being financed by inspection fees of one-eighth of one cent a gallon on gasoline, twenty-five cents a ton on fertilizer and stock feed, four cents a thirty-dozen case on eggs, a manufacturer's license fee of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and a registration fee of two dollars and fifty cents on insecticides and fungicides, and an inspection fee collected on citrus fruit during the shipping season.

## CHEMICAL DIVISION

I wish to say that it would be impossible to administer a number of very important laws without the services of this division. It serves the state in analyzing fertilizers, foods, drugs, stock feeds, seeds, gas, oils, and in testing citrus fruit during the early shipping season. It is the duty of the State Chemist to analyze all samples properly submitted to him by inspectors in the department's employ. The main laboratory is in Tallahassee and a branch is located at Winter Haven while four laboratory trucks do field analysis of gasoline.

The life of almost every individual in the state is, in some way, affected by the work of the chemical division in its purposes of guarding the health and well-being of the different groups of citizens affected by these laws. The farmer, the motorist, the stockman, the citrus grower, the dairyman, the housewife, the poultryman and practically all residents as well as most visitors to the State, are affected by the enforcement of the regulations governing food, stock feed, citrus fruit, gasoline, fertilizers, etc., and all of this is dependent upon the chemical division for its proper means of enforcement.

The farmer, through the work of the State Chemist, can be absolutely sure that when he buys fertilizers for his crops or his grove, he is going to get what he pays for, or get a settlement out of the fertilizer company for any deficiency. The law allows him to double the invoice value of the goods.

Of particular interest to housewives, hotelmen and other purchasers of food and canned goods, is the work of the pure food division. This work is necessarily varied and extensive. It sometimes happens that unscrupulous grocers push their old stock of swelled canned goods off on the ignorant or unsuspecting customer. Others will add harmful preservatives to ground meat and hamburger to give it the bright red appearance of freshly ground meat. Records show aggregate seizures and destruction of millions of packages of inedible food.

### MILK INSPECTION DIVISION

The inspectors work with the dairymen operating dairies of all sizes, ranging from 6 to 10 cows to 100 cows and on to 1,000 or more cows. There are now several dairymen in the State who have one thousand or more cows in their herds.

The number of ice cream manufacturers in Florida has increased considerably during the past few years. There is hardly a town of any size in the State that does not have one or more ice cream manufacturing plants. The Milk Inspection Division is always on the alert to see that frozen desserts from all of the plants are exactly as represented.

### THE LAND DIVISION

The matter of land titles is a perplexing question to many people, consequently it is handed over to a lawyer or to an abstract and title expert by the average property buyer who feels much relieved to get this business of title straightening disposed of honestly and satisfactorily. Hence, general knowledge of titles remains professional. But it is necessary to know the status of lands in order to have the titles straight. Land titles in Florida are, in general predicted upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the Territory of Florida or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) grants or conveyances from the State of lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various Acts of Congress.

The Land Division is now a part of the State Department of Agriculture.

**Brief**  
**Narrative Report**

From

**Bureaus and Divisions**

Within

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

## *Bureau of Immigration*

The Constitution of the State of Florida, adopted in 1885, provides that "The Commissioner of Agriculture shall conduct a Bureau of Immigration." This Bureau never functioned until 1923, when a law was passed appropriating funds to be used to carry out the purpose of the constitution. Since that time there has been a continuous appropriation from the Inspection fees of the Department of Agriculture to advertise the resources of the state with the view of attracting immigrants and investors to the state from other states and other countries.

To this Bureau go all letters and inquiries from people who want information about locating in Florida to farm or for other vocations. There are over 100 different publications edited, printed and issued by this office. There are a great variety of subjects, the result of a complexity of interests such as is found in the diversity of agriculture in Florida. Tons of mailing matter are sent out yearly to give information upon these subjects and millions of copies have been circulated in recent years.

Inquiries coming to the Department of Agriculture will total during the year approximately 15,000 and the literature sent out daily will in most cases amount to 150 or 200 lbs., either by mail, express or freight carrying the good news of Florida value to our friends in all parts of the world.

These efforts are responsible to a degree for the enormous tourist trade which the state has had in recent years and increase in population greater than any other state in the last decade. This would continue were it not for handicaps in travel incident to the war. Our revenues have been cut and lessened our ability to meet the tremendous demand for literature.

Different methods of bringing the attention of people beyond our borders to the resources and opportunities in this state have been followed:



(1) Advertising in farm journals; (2) advertising in magazines of general circulation; (3) sending state exhibits to other state fairs; (4) the exposition in Chicago—"A Century of Progress"—1933-34; Rockefeller Center, New York—1935; Cleveland, Ohio—1936; World's Fair, New York City—1939-40; (5) collecting information and publishing in attractive style in large editions, literature explaining and illustrating Florida's attractions and opportunities.

There will be an unprecedented demand in the immediate post-war period.

Our responsibilities during the war have been to answer all inquiries concerning the state, prepare bulletins for the farmers and tabulate statistical report on agriculture by counties—just recently released. Agricultural bulletins and publications advertising the state are being prepared for use as soon as revenues will permit publication. In addition agriculture and manufacturing enumerations and the taking of a ten-year population census are authorized.



## *Division of State Markets*

The fundamental purpose of Florida's system of State Farmers' Markets is to provide a convenient, dependable outlet through which farmers may market their wares and receive cash at the time of sale.

Recognizing that getting his crops to market and getting the best possible return, is the paramount problem of the large number of independent farms in Florida, Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, fourteen years ago understood the study of ways and means of developing better marketing facilities in the farming areas of the State.

Since other states provided no suitable pattern upon which to build a marketing system adequate to meet the needs of Florida, Commissioner Mayo sought and secured legislative authority to develop a "tailor made" marketing system to aid in the development of Florida agriculture.

Thus the State Agricultural Marketing Board came into being, with authority to build and operate suitable Farmers' Markets throughout the State—but that the State would not pay for the operation of such markets. Further, it was determined that the State would not "go into business" in competition with private agencies offering sound, adequate service to producers of agricultural products.

December 18, 1934, eight years ago the first State Farmers' Market was opened at Sanford. Immediate success of this venture led to demands for similar markets at many other points in the State. Taking advantage of assistance available through the Federal relief agencies, such as W.P.A., the State Agricultural Marketing Board, under the laws creating it, quickly expanded the system of State Farmers' Markets to twenty-eight at the end of 1941—only seven years after the first market was built.

Events have proved the wisdom of seeding such assistance in building the system of State Farmers' Market, since under war-time restrictions Federal funds probably would not be available. Casting up accounts at the end of the fiscal year

June 30, 1942 the State Farmers' Markets presented this picture: Number of buildings in the twenty-eight markets, seventy-seven; actual appraisal value of all real estate, buildings and improvements, \$1,214,429.13. Of the total cost of the twenty-eight markets built, approximately 38% charged to the Department of Agriculture's Inspection fund represents the State's share in building the entire marketing system.

Most of the markets in the system have quickly attracted business volume sufficient to pay operating costs. Local authorities report that in each instance, establishment of a State Farmers' Market has tended to stabilize prices for agricultural products whether sold through the markets or not.

Markets have been built to conform to the major crops in the sections to be served. Likewise, the operating plan of the markets conforms to local custom, and guidance of a local advisory committee to aid the market manager is an important element in success of the system. Once a location for a State Farmers' Market had been decided upon, local committees were charged with delivering suitable property with adequate highway and railroad shipping facilities. Buildings suited to the needs of the area then were designed and constructed. In most cases, the State Road Department completed paving.

Revenue from market operations comes either through fees for services, such as auction fees, or through rental of platform space and concessions. As gross revenue has increased, cost of service to farmers and buyers has decreased. The table below gives an eight-year picture of the State Farmers' Markets system:

Fiscal Year Ending	No Markets Operating	Total Gross Sales	% Increase Over Previous Year
June 30, 1935....	1	\$ 518,625	....
June 30, 1936.....	2	750,000	48%

June 30, 1937.....	4	800,000	6 %
June 30, 1938....	11	1,703,637	112 %
June 30, 1939.....	16	4,619,857	171 %
June 30, 1940.....	17	7,224,146	56 %
June 30, 1941.....	21	11,088,055	53 %
June 30, 1942.....	26	13,290,987	19 %

Total Market sales of Florida Products for the year ending June 30, 1942, classified by commodities:

Fruit and produce.....	\$9,985,967
Livestock .....	2,884,867
Tobacco .....	185,218
Creamery Products .....	4,402
Eggs and Poultry.....	174,972
Home Products.....	1,461

(Report covers 26 markets for period)

Activities of Florida's State Farmers' Markets cover six main divisions—vegetables and fruits, livestock, tobacco, creamery products, poultry products, and home industries. The large volume of business in 1941-42 was conducted at a cost to users of service of about one-half of one percent for market operating expenses.

National attention has been focused on Florida's State Farmers' Markets and agricultural authorities of several other states have toured the markets with an idea of setting up similar service to producers and buyers elsewhere. Summed up, the State Farmers' Markets have had much to do with improvement in marketing Florida's varied winter-grown crops and rapidly-expanding livestock production, with service equally advantageous to seller and buyer. One development at several vegetable markets which the State Agricultural Marketing Board has encouraged is better grading and packing of farm products, and machinery for this purpose has been made available to producers at small per package cost.

The varying physical equipment, products handled and operating methods of the State Farmers' Markets will be noted in the statistics following:

**ARCADIA—**

This is strictly a livestock market, specializing in the sale of calves though other live stock is also received for sale. During the fiscal year under review, this market sold \$270,-832.54 worth of livestock. It has not been open except during the calf season and has no concessions under lease. Selling is entirely by auction.

**BONIFAY—**

This is a cooperative hog selling market and is operated by the Holmes County Swine Growers' Association, a cooperative association. So far nothing but hogs have been sold and during the fiscal year their sales amounted to \$35,609.17. Selling is entirely by auction.

**BRANFORD—**

This is a small market that was constructed for the purpose of holding turkey auction sales. It was not operated last year but it is the hope of the Board that we can bring it back into operation during the coming year. It is planned to do the selling by auction.

**BUSHNELL—**

This market has a 400 ft. selling shed equipped with cold storage conveniences, a vegetable packing shed and a live stock market. A local cooperative organization has erected a Sea Island Cotton gin on the property. During the last year this market sold \$138,642.70 in vegetables and \$40,150.34 in live stock. Public auction is used in selling both vegetables and live stock.

**CHIPLEY—**

At this market the State has constructed a creamery which was leased for several years to a creamery company and has been of benefit to the farmers in providing them with a market for their surplus milk. It also operates as a selling



station for eggs and chickens and a sweet potato curing plant has been provided. There is also a small cooperative live stock market on the market.

#### COCOA—

During the 1939 session of the legislature, the State Agricultural Marketing Board was commanded to construct a series of citrus wash houses but the Board was enjoined from proceeding with this work. A small wash house was built at Cocoa under this law but after the injunction was granted it could not be used. This plant is now being used for the sale of gladioli and other flowers.

#### DADE CITY—

The Board has constructed a beautiful stone building for the purpose of making Dade City a center of a chicken and egg business for that locality, chicken killing and dressing machinery being added. This market is now in operation and a good volume of these products is passing through the plant.

#### DE FUNIAK SPRINGS—

One of the newer live stock markets in the State market system, this development serves a section of West Florida where diversification of farm operations has been gaining headway. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, sales of cattle had reached \$37,268.48, with hogs totaling \$50,677.92. Sales are at auction.

#### FLORIDA CITY—

At this location on a 20-acre tract a 400 ft. market shed and a 200 ft. loading shed have been erected. Sales for the fiscal year, 1941-42, totaled \$123,651.72. The concessions are telegraph, telephone, restaurant, and a filling station. Buyers rent space on the platform and trade direct with the farmer.

#### FORT PIERCE—

This market was placed in operation in November, 1940. It consists of 600 ft. of open shed and an office building which will include a store for retail sale of Home Products. There is



also on this property a building which was constructed as a citrus wash house. Both buyers and farmers rent space on the platforms. Business transacted during the last fiscal year totaled \$41,030.21.

#### HOLLY HILL—

On the theory that the farm woman deserves as much consideration as the man, we have built a beautiful stone building here in a good location and are using it for the purpose of a curb market as well as for retail sales of Home Products. The curb market is the successor of one which has occupied approximately this same location for a number of years. The Board is not only selling Home Products at this market but with the assistance of the State Board of Public Instruction is teaching handicraft work to those who desire to learn. The curb market sales are direct from the producer to the consumer.

#### JAY—

This market was opened October 23, 1940 and has been an outstanding success. Sales are made at auction. Many hogs sold through the market are shipped to Alabama for finishing. Cattle also are sold. Sales for the fiscal year 1941-42 totaled \$284,537.29.

#### LA BELLE—

This market was opened August 2, 1939, but is not now in operation because of cattle tick restrictions in the Everglades.

#### LAKE CITY—

The Lake City State Farmers' Market is the second tobacco market made a part of the State market system and was opened August 19, 1940. During the past fiscal year private auction sales of gum turpentine were held at this market, the first of this kind on record. These proved very successful, a total of approximately 4000 barrels valued at \$60,000 having been sold. Between tobacco and gum sales the market is used as a storehouse for Sea Island cotton.

**LIVE OAK—**

At Live Oak we have strictly a tobacco market, one of the first to be built in the State and a highly successful one over a period of five years. The size of this building is 100 ft. by 600 ft. During fiscal year \$185,218.87 worth of tobacco was sold from the floors of this market. An egg buying program was inaugurated at this market during the past fiscal year. A total of 44,640 dozen valued at \$14,131.05 were bought direct from the producer. It is hoped that a pecan auction can be established in the near future.

**MARIANNA—**

In addition to the handling of general farm products, two new programs have been instituted at the Marianna market during the past fiscal year. The first was the quantity handling of eggs. Local producers sold a total of 211,022 dozen eggs through the market for a value of \$65,663.97. The other was the establishment of pecan auction sales which proved highly successful. 32,408 pounds were sold for \$5,832.18. A large increase in this tonnage is expected for next season.

**OCALA—**

In this location the State has constructed a market shed 400 ft. long, equipped with cold storage facilities, also a modern abattoir. The latter facility has been leased to Swift and Company but the State is operating the vegetable shed for handling fruit and vegetables, as well as the cold storage. Recently this market has been provided with machinery for grinding feed and has been used at short periods each year for the storage of peanuts. Concessions are telegraph, telephone, restaurant, filling station. Sales during the past fiscal year have been: Livestock, \$1,800.00; fruit and vegetables, \$100,000. The market manager does the selling on a commission basis.

**PAHOKEE—**

This large market is the last to be completed under the construction program set up by the Board and did not get

into active operation during the fiscal year 1941-42. However, due to local grower interest, it is expected that the Pahokee market will be one of the largest in point of volume in the State system. In addition to the building itself which is 1000 feet in length a large celery washing and precooling plant has been established and will be operated by one of the larger growers' cooperatives for the benefit of the section as a whole. Bean grading equipment has been provided for the use of the farmers. Complete telegraph and telephone facilities are provided in the building.

#### PALATKA—

At this market the State has constructed a 400 ft. vegetable shed equipped with cold storage, a live stock market, a citrus packing house and a meat curing plant. This market has also been used as a gathering point for cabbage from which sauerkraut is made and it is hoped that we will soon be able to construct a kraut plant on the property. During the fiscal year live stock sales at this market amounted to \$325,266.19, fruit and vegetables \$40,087.02. The market manager does the selling on a commission basis. Concessions are telegraph, telephone, restaurant, filling station and packing plant building rental. The market also receives fees from a truck scale.

#### PALMETTO—

This market platform consists of a vegetable shed somewhat wider than the others being operated by the Board and 400 ft. long, adjacent to which has been erected a vegetable packing house approximately 100 feet by 200 feet in size. The tomato crop is the specialty crop though other commodities are sold. During the past year the total sales amounted to \$233,806.18. Selling is done here by public auction from the farmer to the buyer. The State has provided tomato grading and packing machinery which is being used by both farmers and buyers. Concessions are telegraph, telephone and restaurant.

#### PENSACOLA—

This market was developed in order that the local farmers may concentrate their products under one roof and sell direct

to the local wholesale and retail stores. This saves "peddling" on their part from store to store and at the same time tends to stabilize the local market prices. All types of fruit and vegetables are handled as well as poultry and eggs. These commodities are sold direct from the farmer to the buyer, the farmer paying a small fee for the use of the platform. A recent innovation has been the establishment of a pecan auction. During the first season 72,977 pounds of pecans were sold for a total of \$13,878.82. Pecans were sold directly to the large pecan distributors.

#### PLANT CITY—

This is the largest market in the system, having more space under roof than any other market. The buildings are: selling shed 100 ft. by 600 ft., two packing and general sheds 58 ft. by 600 ft., a 32-ft. by 400 ft. loading shed, a cattle market, a shop and warehouse, and a fine office building. Concessions are: telegraph, telephone, restaurant, filling station, platform space rentals, and land rental for ice plant. During the last year the sales of vegetables on this market were \$2,039,768.17, while live stock totaled \$33,335.72. This market is operated as a "farmers' auction" with the farmer presenting his produce to all the buyers and accepting the best bid.

#### POMPANO—

Though Plant City is the largest market under roof, Pompano has the largest vegetable selling shed, we believe, in the world. It is 100 ft. wide by 1,018 ft. long. It also has a splendid office building from which it receives an income from office rentals. Other concessions are: truck fees, platform space rental, telegraph, telephone, restaurant, and ice houses. This market, during the past fiscal year sold a total of \$5,273,450.90 worth of vegetables. Beans and peppers are the principal commodities, although a good volume of cucumbers, eggplant, squash and tomatoes are handled. Farmers rent space on the platform and sell direct to the buyers.

#### QUINCY—

For the purpose of creating added interest in the breeding and development of pure bred cattle and hogs in West Florida



the Board arranged for the erection of a stock show in Quincy. Ample pen space is provided, all under roof, for producers to exhibit their prize stock and the value of this institution is being proven in the improvement of grade of livestock in the area.

#### SANFORD—

This is the oldest market. It consists of a 600-ft. platform, a building which is leased to a citrus packing plant, a separate restaurant building and a set of platform scales. Selling is done largely by farmers dealing direct with the buyers who in turn sell to northern brokers. Concessions consist of platform rental, telegraph, telephone, restaurant, barber shop, and the market receives income from its truck scales. During the last fiscal year this market sold produce in the amount of \$1,039,925.80.

#### STARKE—

The latest advance made in the Starke market was the establishment of a pecan auction. Sales are made direct from the farmer to the large out-of-state distributors and a total of 150,682 pounds were sold during the past season for a total of approximately \$29,383.49. This volume is expected to more than double next season providing a normal crop is produced. The market also sells produce with strawberries as a specialty; also green corn.

#### TITUSVILLE—

The only production source of native craft materials in large quantities in the state. These materials are cured, bleached and dyed palmetto, wire grass, pine needles, gourds, native seed pods, burrs and seeds. The curb market actively handles fresh farm produce, home baked and canned goods daily. Florida-made articles of native products are on display and for sale year 'round.

#### WAUCHULA—

This market consists of an "L" shaped building with 400 ft. of platform, a 100 ft. open shed for private sales, a vegetable



packing plant equipped with tomato and cucumber grading and packing machinery, and a small office building. Selling at this market is almost entirely by auction although the buyers are given an opportunity to resell to larger distributors. Equipment is available for vegetables to be packed at a figure slightly above cost for both the farmer and buyer. During the last fiscal year sales amounted to \$618,144.08. A modern citrus packing plant is contemplated for this market in the near future.

## State Marketing Bureau

The Florida State Marketing Bureau opened doors in Jacksonville July 1, 1917, when we were in the throes of the first World War, and our first Biennial Report in 1919 covered largely the war period. The Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau is prepared in time of the second World War, with Germany now as then the prime instigator of the conflict. Today, as then, peoples must be fed, and agriculture assumes first rank importance, particularly in Florida where such a large volume of so many important crops are produced. Although many improvements have been made in the preparation, transportation and marketing of food products, changing methods and modern demands continually present marketing and transportation difficulties which are made greater by war conditions.

In reviewing the activities, and the application of our services along fundamental, conservative, legally defined policies, set forth in the previous twelve Biennial Reports, it is timely to submit some of the facilities Florida growers and shippers now have in contrast to the system in effect in 1917 when the State Marketing Bureau was established, many of which the Bureau initiated or helped to set in motion.

The bureau pioneered carlot sales of turkeys, broilers, live poultry, and promoted government egg surplus buying, independent livestock auctions, Florida Food Week celebration.

It also cooperated in the establishment of state agricultural organizations of all sorts, of grading and marketing facilities.

It initiated press and radio programs of all kinds, in aid of agriculture, and compiled statistics and trend studies for crops and markets.

In the last two-year period, the Bureau through its Specialists and general personnel has been especially active in market news, inspection, and field work of our Marketing

Specialists. Special field stations have been operated at the following places in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, providing the growers and shippers with daily price, market and other essential data: Hastings, Sanford, Lakeland, Pompano, Belle Glade, Plant City, Leesburg, with auxiliary services to other sections. Livestock daily reports are distributed to Florida under the same cooperative arrangements from Thomasville, Ga. From the Jacksonville office throughout the main shipping season, Nov. 1 through June 30, an all-inclusive daily shipment, passing, northern markets and f.o.b. price bulletin is released, covering all the principal Florida vegetables, and is distributed to some 2500 shippers regularly. Also a special poultry and egg report including Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa prices is sent out by the Bureau the entire year. Possibly 95% of the eggs sold in Florida are merchandized on the basis of the Bureau quote.

The For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin distributes twice a month listings of farm products to approximately 22,000 farmers, growers and shippers. These listings advertised in the For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin cause the sale or exchange of products and farm implements valued at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. This service is greatly appreciated by the farmers of the state, as hundreds of letters and telegrams from them on file in the office will show.

In addition to this the Bureau has supplied special marketing information to 4842 growers and shippers; supplied lists of buyers to 864 producers and shippers; advised 292 shippers as to reliability of dealers; collected claims for 316 people. It advised 180 growers where seeds, plants and other farm supplies could be bought; handled P. A. C. claims for 78 shippers; attended 153 meetings, 1,812 marketing conferences.

In the last two years we have cooperated in providing inspection on 192,578 cars of fruits and vegetables for grade, or condition, for commercial purposes or Government purchases.

Our field Marketing Specialists have graded and inspected 1,500,000 dozen eggs, helped sell from office 282,000 dozen

eggs; 412,606 pounds of poultry; sold \$18,850.00 worth of cream; helped with 238 hog sales, 4 horse and mule shows, 16 beef cattle shows, 22 hog shows, 7 pasture and 2 meat exhibits, 21 poultry and egg shows, and in brief have aided in grading and marketing over the State fruit and vegetable, livestock and field crop, dairy and poultry and other products. In fact, summaries of the activities of the field specialists, the Market News Specialist, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, individually require more space than is devoted to this entire report.

The regular Thirteenth Report of the Bureau gives a more detailed resume of the activities and an account of the services performed in the last two-year period.

The economical operation of the Bureau based upon conservative and conscientious expenditure of State funds has consistently been a major objective of the department.

In view of prospects for decreased revenue to the State and in line with the sentiment of Members of the Cabinet, the Bureau promptly and willingly agreed to reduce by 10% the total appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1943. The department foresaw shortages and higher prices, and purchased replacement equipment and supplies in advance of the restrictions later imposed incident to the war effort, much to the saving of State funds, and unimpairment of service.

We have also exercised every economic procedure possible as will be evidenced by the financial statement which will be included in our regular Thirteenth Biennial Report.



BIENNIAL REPORT OF  
**Dairy Division**  
*State Department of Agriculture*  
**Gainesville**

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

The first year of this biennium followed the pattern of the years of 1938 and 1939 in the dairy, milk plant and ice cream plant inspection work and in the dairy industry itself.

In 1940-1941 the members of the staff of the Dairy Division went about their routine but important work of checking the sanitary conditions of the dairies, the milk plants and the ice cream plants, calling violations of the laws and regulations to the attention of the operators and seeing that improvements were made promptly and in a satisfactory manner. The inspectors had numerous consultations with the dairymen and plant operators about new buildings to be constructed, the remodelling of old buildings and the purchase of new and used equipment. The information gained through years of dairy inspection work has proved to be of great value to the dairy and plant operator. These operators seldom make changes without first asking the inspector for his advice and suggestions; they have learned that they can save time, inconvenience and expense by consulting the inspector who calls upon them regularly.

One trend that appeared two years ago in the Florida dairy industry continued for a time during 1940-41, but has lost its momentum since then. Dairy farmers were anxious to meet the growing demand of the consumer for pasteurized milk, so many of them installed pasteurization equipment at the dairies. This change-over required new equipment and different methods, and the inspectors had to assume the responsibility of teaching the dairy farmer and his helpers how to pasteurize the milk and how to handle the finished product.



Most of the producer-distributors were apt pupils and soon learned their new duties.

The unsettled world conditions of 1941-1942 checked the tendency toward farm pasteurization, as they brought about many other economic changes. This was to a large extent a result of the rationing of tires, gasoline and trucks. The producer-distributor could not buy tires for retail delivery trucks, but he could buy tires for wholesale deliveries, so he changed to a wholesale producer and delivered his milk to a central plant for pasteurization, bottling and distribution. He therefore had no need for his pasteurization equipment. Our records show that there were 176 farm pasteurizing plants two years ago; at one time this figure rose to 184; the number at this writing is 163.

Another result of the critical transportation situation was the change by the distributors of milk from one or two deliveries a day to homes to one delivery every other day to each home. The every-other-day delivery practice is now general throughout the State of Florida; in one or two communities home deliveries have been discontinued entirely, the milk being delivered to stores only.

The world-wide unrest of the past year has been detrimental to the Florida dairy industry. While the demand for dairy products has increased by leaps and bounds and the dairyman and plant operator can sell all they can produce and handle, other factors have prevented the financial success that might be expected.

Florida has a large share of the military camps located in the Southeastern United States. The personnel of all branches of the armed services must be supplied with fluid milk and other milk products. The population of Florida has also been increased by the large number of workers required to build these camps and airports and to work in the shipyards of the State. Many of the families of these workers have moved to Florida, thereby greatly increasing the demand for milk and milk products.

Florida's resident and winter tourist population has increased steadily during the past ten years. Florida dairymen were able to keep up with this steady growth and have been able to supply practically all of the fluid milk, chocolate milk and buttermilk required the year around during the past ten years. The peak production of their herds was arranged to coincide with the peak demand of our winter tourist season and considerably less milk was produced in the summer months when the demand was light. The present year-around demand for milk cannot be met by Florida dairymen, although they have made every effort to supply the demand. Many dairymen have enlarged their dairies, made repairs, and have even built new dairies and bought new equipment in spite of the restrictions on building materials and new equipment.

The Florida dairyman has been greatly hampered in his efforts by the loss of skilled dairy labor to the armed forces and to defense work. The wages paid by industrial plants could not be met by the dairyman. What would have been a great problem, that of supplying the greatly increased demand for milk, became an insurmountable problem for many dairymen when they could hire no efficient help. About 10% of the dairymen in business during 1941 have gone out of business during 1942, and more will follow their example in the near future if help is not forthcoming. From 1300 to 1500 of the cows from these 80 or more dairies were slaughtered, and the remaining 3600 to 4000 were purchased by other dairies. Still other dairymen are buying as many cows as they can find on the market, when they have sufficient labor to care for them.

There is a ceiling on the price of milk but no ceiling on feeds that the dairyman must buy nor on the wages of labor he must hire. There has been an average increase in prices of feed of 25% over a year ago, and the percentage of increase in wages is even higher. No man can stay in business when he does not make a profit and when there are not enough hours in the day to do his work. The Florida dairy-

man is no exception. This condition exists at a time when milk is a vital food for soldier, sailor and civilian.

The dairymen's labor problem has created additional work for the dairy inspectors. Inexperienced labor requires much closer supervision, and the dairymen have frequently called upon the inspectors to help them teach the new workers the proper methods to be used in dairy work. As there is a great turn-over in this class of labor, new personnel must be trained over and over again by the dairyman and the inspector to keep up the standard of sanitation that must be maintained in milk-handling plants.

So far the Florida milk plant operator has been able to survive, and he is doing an excellent job of securing and processing a good product. - He is being forced to operate his equipment at full capacity, frequently for twenty-four hours a day. Some equipment is beginning to show signs of wear, as it wears out more rapidly and break-downs are more frequent when the equipment is subjected to constant use. Replacement of equipment is practically impossible at this time, and it will become increasingly difficult. This is a serious problem.

The Dairy Division has made a great effort to locate supplies of good quality dairy products outside of Florida during the current shortage within the State. No milk, cream or cottage cheese may be shipped into Florida for distribution within the State unless the sources of supply of these products have been approved by the Dairy Division. The following table shows a comparison of the importations from approved sources in many states during the first ten months in 1942 with the same months in 1941. Out-of-state products are becoming increasingly hard to get; the decrease in cream and cottage cheese shipments during October, 1942, was caused by a shortage in the supply and shipping difficulties rather than a lessening of the demand.

Table No. 1. Comparison of importations of dairy products into Florida during 1941 and 1942, by months, January through October.

MONTH	FLUID MILK Gallons		40% CREAM Gallons		COTTAGE CHEESE Pounds	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
January	None	None	74,830	59,631	67,775	49,510
February	None	None	100,640	70,385	101,145	45,070
March	None	5,000	104,745	93,255	109,100	89,540
April	None	None	58,030	55,390	62,060	43,430
May	None	60	31,520	55,635	36,240	56,090
June	None	2,000	32,720	61,580	47,480	70,460
July	None	None	34,850	92,360	41,300	95,370
August	None	47,320	50,449	106,500	73,140	123,870
September	None	127,990	46,332	110,612	67,620	101,140
October	80	136,470	58,216	96,980	64,740	99,720
TOTALS	80	318,840	592,332	802,328	670,600	774,200

NOTE: In addition to the 40% cream imported, the following amounts of 20% cream were imported: During 1941, 28,240 gallons; during 1942, 1500 gallons.

Until a year ago no accurate figures were available on the amount of ice cream manufactured and sold in the State of Florida. The estimates made by various agencies seemed too low, so beginning October 1, 1941, the Dairy Division has secured accurate figures on the gallonage direct from the manufacturers themselves. The figures have been secured for each three-months period of the year ending September 30, 1942. The manufacturers have been very co-operative in this matter, and we have had to estimate the gallonage for only a very few manufacturers. The following table gives this accurate and interesting information. The difficulty in securing sugar and cream for the manufacture of ice cream and a recent War Production Board order to reduce the quan-



tity manufactured to conserve milk fat for other uses will no doubt reduce the amount of ice cream to be manufactured during the coming months, but the following figures give an interesting picture of the growth of the Florida ice cream industry under normal and nearly normal conditions.



Table No. 2. Record of gallonage of frozen desserts manufactured and sold in the State of Florida during each three-month period of year ending September 30, 1942.

NAME OF FROZEN DESSERT	NUMBER OF GALLONS MANUFACTURED				
	October 1 to December 31, 1941	January 1 to March 31, 1942	April 1 to June 30, 1942	July 1 to September 30, 1942	Year Ending September 30, 1942
Ice Cream .....	1,120,903	1,146,581	1,669,793	2,112,388	6,049,665
Frozen Custard .....	14,275	9,088	1,421	2,738	27,522
Ice Milk .....	132,718	114,678	115,054	117,313	479,763
Milk Sherbet .....	54,763	50,759	48,923	59,963	214,408
Ices or Ice Sherbet .....	11,861	15,296	33,340	21,163	81,660
Frozen Malted Milk .....	21,969	21,297	27,802	28,389	99,457
Novelties .....	4,688	2,086	24,583	18,263	49,620
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>1,361,177</b>	<b>1,359,785</b>	<b>1,920,916</b>	<b>2,360,217</b>	<b>7,002,095</b>

## *Gasoline Inspection in the State of Florida*

It is one of the duties of the State Department of Agriculture to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene sold in Florida. This is quite a big job, considering the approximately 18,000 retail pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from about 7,500 filling stations, the many local bulk tanks and the numerous terminal tanks. Also the size of the state and the amount of gasoline and kerosene sold adds to the job. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1940, 363,081,756 gallons of gasoline and 55,154,849 gallons of kerosene were sold in the state.

The State Gasoline Inspection Law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate standards and specifications for gasoline and kerosene and any other reasonable regulations necessary to protect the public in buying these products. This he has done. The law specifies that any gasoline or kerosene offered for sale in the state must comply with these standards. Without going into technical details, these specifications or standards consist of the following general requirements.

First, a minimum standard is set up that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline under any conditions. In addition to this every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with us along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to us to see that the gasoline dispensed complies, within a given tolerance, with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we try to see that the public gets the quality of gasoline that the brand name stands for.

This involves the taking and testing of thousands of samples. This work is done by the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the testing by the State Oil

Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Agricultural Building in Tallahassee and four portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses, including Octane number, on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors of the Inspection Bureau from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analyses of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratory is to stop in each county of their respective territories and determine the distillation range only of the gasoline samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations in the county being worked. As it already has been determined by the Main Laboratory that the gasoline, when it originally entered the state, was refined up to standard, the problem from then on is mainly to determine if the gasoline has been subjected to too much evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate or solvent has been added. The chemist in charge of the portable laboratory can determine this from his one test. Also he will note whether the gasoline is dirty, that is whether it contains water or sediment that would cause trouble in an automobile engine. He immediately sends to the main laboratory those samples which are legal so far as he can definitely determine by distillation but of which he has reason to be suspicious; there are comparatively few of these. In testing gasoline from retail pumps time elapsed between drawing the sample and completion of test is important, hence the portable laboratory which can be close to the field of operation. Samples are usually drawn, tested and reported the same day.

Any retail pump dispensing a below-standard gasoline is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the chemist in charge of the portable laboratory. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory

in Tallahassee for re-testing, and in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible on the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report final disposition is made of the gasoline in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline is important, and I think, of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below-standard gasoline if the condition was caused by the addition or substitution of any other material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standards, such condition being caused by age or natural causes is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. The main laboratory also tests retail samples from the four counties nearest Tallahassee; Gadsden, Wakulla, Liberty and Leon; also any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory, thus if necessary, a gasoline can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel the State Oil Laboratory is testing about three thousand gasoline samples a month. During the last fiscal year, July 1, 1940 to July 1, 1941, 1.2% of these samples were found below standard and the products represented were stopped from sale. The year before the percentage was 1.3%, just slightly more.

The gallons of illegal gasoline involved during one year or another varies a great deal, depending mainly upon whether or not big terminal tanks are stop-saled. During the last fiscal year it amounted to more than 1,500,000 gallons.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to insure a fair sample and to identify it properly. We receive and test quite a few samples under this classification. The Oil Laboratory also makes analysis on various petroleum products submitted by several



state departments. Most of these samples come from the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the State Road Department and State Geological Survey of the Conservation Board.

Some mention should be made of the checking of pumps for accuracy of measurement. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors make frequent tests of all retail measuring pumps, both gasoline and kerosene, to see that they measure accurately and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. 65,000 or 70,000 inspections of this nature are made in a year. Since July, 1940, the Department has required that anyone desiring to use any new type pump or pump attachment in Florida must first submit it to the Commissioner of Agriculture for approval. This is to see that it complies with the requirements of the Florida Gasoline Inspection Law for such equipment. These pumps are set up in the Oil Laboratory in Tallahassee and thorough inspection and tests made after which official approval is given, if the pump complies with all regulations.



**Annual Statements**



**Financial Operations**

**Department of Agriculture**



July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

And

July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

ANNUAL STATEMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Operations for Period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

July 1, 1940, Cash and Cash Items.....	\$	213.11
July 1, 1940, Bank Balances:		
Capital City Bank.....	\$	5,854.57
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank.....		11,349.79
Florida National Bank.....		19,678.14
Lewis State Bank.....		10,906.88
Exchange Bank.....		1,784.58
July 1, 1940, Total Bank Balances.....	\$	49,573.96
July 1, 1940, Treasury Balances:		
General Inspection Fund.....	\$	38,131.62
Fertilizer Fund.....		15.65
Frozen Desserts Fund.....		3,168.31
July 1, 1940, Total Treasury Balance.....	\$	41,315.58

REVENUE COLLECTED

Feed Inspection Fees.....	\$	105,663.52
Refund cost of Feed Tags.....		5,047.68
Fertilizer Inspection Fees.....		131,189.42
Refund cost of Fertilizer Tags.....		5,352.91
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees.....		8,840.12
Refund cost of Phosphate and Lime Tags..		491.86
Statistical Data Sold.....		1,602.00
Seed Revenue, Licenses, etc.....		3,917.63
Frozen Desserts Licenses.....		4,982.50
Gasoline and Kerosene Fees.....		579,274.91
Citrus Inspection Fees.....		518,335.98
Citrus Licenses Sold.....		6,240.00
Insecticide License and Registrations...		11,032.50
Postage Refunded to Department.....		12.46
Refund cost of Egg Labels.....		2,715.75
Egg Inspection Fees.....		21,179.46
Miscellaneous Revenue.....		287.45
Total Operating Revenue.....	\$	1,406,166.15
Rent from Markets.....		321.08
General Revenue for Sea Island Cotton..		24,815.79
Insurance for Marianna Market.....		12,457.29
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE.....		\$1,443,760.31
TOTAL CREDITS .....		\$1,534,862.96

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Operations for Period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

## DISBURSEMENTS

Commissioner of Agri., Nec. & Reg.....	\$ 67,967.86	
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries.....	73,197.02	
Citrus Inspection .....	549,423.57	
Citrus Commission .....	52,908.66	
State Chemist, Necessary and Regular.....	11,286.27	
State Chemist, Salaries.....	33,967.50	
State Marketing Bureau, Nec. & Reg.....	39,702.61	
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries.....	35,173.84	
Milk and Cream Insp., Nec. & Reg.....	7,665.37	
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries.....	12,582.00	
Frozen Desserts, Expenses Nec. & Reg.....	1,684.72	
Frozen Desserts, Salaries.....	2,400.00	
Bureau of Immigration and Advertising	74,978.16	
Egg Inspection .....	45,321.35	
Enforcing Chapter 16083, Gasoline.....	122,495.96	
Farmers Demonstration .....	5,124.00	
Maintenance of Bldg., Nec. & Reg.....	4,989.34	
Maintenance of Building, Salaries.....	5,627.50	
Agricultural Marketing Bureau.....	128,778.16	
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal.....	18,736.28	
Fertilizer Inspection .....	33,417.71	
Seed Testing, Labeling, etc.....	8,462.13	
Pure Food and Drug Inspection.....	13,935.54	
Insecticide Inspection .....	6,820.99	
Citrus Processing Plants.....	2,267.25	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.....	\$1,358,913.79	
Replacement of Marianna Market.....	11,538.71	
Sea Island Cotton from General Revenue	24,815.79	
Rent on Market, Refunded.....	400.00	
GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:.....		\$1,395,668.29
June 30, 1941, Bank Balances:		
Capital City Bank.....	\$ 11,348.09	
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank.....	16,456.88	
Florida National Bank.....	21,556.08	
Lewis State Bank.....	17,715.88	
June 30, 1941, Total Bank Balance.....		\$ 67,076.93
June 30, 1941, Treasury Balance:		
General Inspection Fund.....	\$ 64,479.40	
Fertilizer Fund .....	2,586.00	
Frozen Desserts .....	4,013.59	
Agriculture Marketing Replacement.....	918.58	
June 30, 1941, Total Treasury Balance.....		\$ 71,997.57
June 30, 1941, Cash and Cash Items.....		120.17
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS.....		\$1,534,862.96

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1941 Through June 30, 1942

July 1, 1941, Cash and Cash Items.....	\$	120.17
July 1, 1941, Bank Balance:		
Capital City Bank.....	\$	11,348.09
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank.....		16,456.88
Florida National Bank.....		21,556.08
Lewis State Bank.....		17,715.88
July 1, 1941, Total Balance in Banks.....	\$	67,076.93
July 1, 1941, Treasury Balance:		
General Inspection Fund.....	\$	64,479.40
Fertilizer Fund Special.....		2,586.00
Frozen Dessert Fund.....		4,013.59
Agri. Market Board, Marianna Replacement .....		918.58
July 1, 1941, Total Bal. in State Treasury....	\$	71,997.57
REVENUE COLLECTED		
Feed Inspection Fees, Tags sold.....	\$	118,998.76
Refund cost of Feed Tags.....		5,953.35
Fertilizer Inspection Fees, Tags sold.....		150,999.40
Refund cost of Fertilizer Tags.....		6,354.08
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees, Tags.....		8,792.60
Refund cost of Phos. and Lime Tags.....		450.80
Statistical Data Sold.....		1,542.50
Seed Revenue, Licenses and Testing.....		5,335.64
Frozen Dessert Revenue, Licenses.....		4,660.00
Gasoline, Kerosene and Signal Oil Fees.....		556,845.67
Citrus Inspection Revenue, Stamps.....		468,716.63
Citrus Licenses sold.....		6,190.00
Insecticide Revenue, Licenses & Regis.....		10,205.00
Postage Refunded to Department.....		6.49
Refund cost of Egg Labels.....		2,798.60
Egg Inspection Fees, Labels sold.....		20,313.25
Licenses under Chapter 20678.....		2,200.00
Miscellaneous Revenue Collected.....		225.18
Revenue from State Markets.....		81,062.52
Total Operating Revenue.....	\$	1,451,650.47
From General Revenue Fund for Sea Island Cotton Control Program.....	\$	25,224.83
From General Revenue Fund for Replacement of Loan by the Supt. of Public Instruction .....		12,000.00
From Cash Bonds Posted under the Provisions of Chapter 20678.....		3,000.00
Grand Total Receipts during year....		\$1,491,875.30
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS.....		\$1,631,069.97

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## ANNUAL STATEMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Operations for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1941 Through June 30, 1942

## DISBURSEMENTS-EXPENSES

Commissioner of Agriculture, Nec. & Reg...	\$ 68,998.35
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries....	82,835.47
Citrus Inspection Expenses and Salaries	524,753.47
State Chemist Office, Nec. & Reg.....	9,564.98
State Chemist Office, Salaries.....	37,110.72
State Marketing Bureau, Nec. & Reg.....	34,845.51
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries.....	35,820.00
Milk and Cream Inspection, Nec. & Reg...	7,867.89
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries.....	14,302.10
Frozen Dessert Inspection, Nec. & Reg...	1,739.53
Frozen Dessert Inspection, Salaries.....	2,650.00
Bureau Immigration and Advertising....	99,997.20
Egg Inspection, Expenses and Salaries....	49,169.62
Gasoline and Oil Inspection, Chap. 16083	150,794.22
Farmers Demonstration Work.....	3,526.78
Citrus Commission, Overhead and Field	44,239.72
Maintenance Agriculture Bldg. Expense..	4,994.21
Maintenance Agricultural Bldg., Salaries	6,048.42
Agricultural Marketing Board, Total .....	191,581.21
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal Inspection...	21,021.95
Fertilizer Inspection Exp. and Salaries...	41,145.29
Seed Inspection and Testing.....	11,411.55
Pure Food and Drug Inspection.....	28,573.77
Insecticide Inspection and Regulation...	6,795.40
Agri. Mkting Bd., Marianna Replacement	478.00
Agricultural and Industrial Census 1941	5,489.86
3% to Gen. Revenue, Per Chap. 20890...	44,511.85

Total Operating Expenses.....\$1,530,267.07

Sea Island Cotton Control from Gen. Rev. 25,224.83

## GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES:.....

\$1,555,491.90

## June 30, 1942, Bank Balances:

Capital City Bank.....	\$ 6,753.43
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank.....	5,179.97
Florida National Bank.....	19,776.32
The Lewis State Bank.....	6,302.89

## June 30, 1942, Total Balance in Banks.....

\$ 38,012.61

## June 30, 1942, Treasury Balance:

General Inspection Fund.....	\$ 29,700.86
Fertilizer Fund Special.....	69.52
Frozen Dessert Fund.....	4,280.06
Agri. Mkting Bd., Marianna Replacement	440.58

## June 30, 1942, Total Bal. in State Treasury....

\$ 34,491.02

## June 30, 1942, Cash Bond Account, in Lewis State Bank .....

3,000.00

## June 30, 1942, Cash and Cash Items.....

74.44

## GRAND TOTAL DEBITS.....

\$1,631,069.97



# **Laboratory Operations**

**and**

# **Inspection Service**

**of the**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**July 1st, 1940, to June 30th, 1942**

## *Feed and Cottonseed Meal*

### *Inspection Division*

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

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#### PERSONNEL

E. PECK GREENE.....	Chemist	
HAROLD E. HOFFMAN.....	Chemist	
ANTONIO DiBONA.....	Inspector.....	Tampa
J. B. HIERS.....	Inspector.....	Miami
M. F. MCKAY.....	Inspector.....	Tampa
O. K. SHEFFIELD.....	Inspector.....	Ft. Pierce
J. B. TAYLOR.....	Inspector.....	Jacksonville
WALTER FREEZE.....	Inspector.....	Clearwater

## Inspection Fees on Feed

### Amount of Fee and How Collected

Each Manufacturer of Feed stuffs who operates in Florida has to register each Brand of Feed which he sells and attaches to each package an official Florida Feed Inspection Tag, indicating the number of pounds of Feed contained in the package and showing the Brand name of the Feed and the guaranteed analysis of the Feed to which the Tag is attached.

Inspection fees for the services rendered by the Department of Agriculture for Feed Inspection are collected by the sale of these Inspection Tags to the Manufacturers. The fee collected in this mannuer is at the rate of twenty-five cents (25¢) per ton.

There are registered in the Biennial period, a total of 475 Dealers who registered a grand total of 3,200 different brands of Feed.

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
<b>COMMERCIAL FEED</b>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	1,152	2,421
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	25,877	31,805
Calls on Consumers.....	1,716	2,784
Samples Feed Drawn.....	879	1,257
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples .....	59,447	5,653
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account Deficiency .....	670	145
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	7,649	412
Amount of Dog Food Represented in Cans Stop-Saled on Account of Im- proper Tagging.....		11,109
Amount of Dog Food Represented in Pounds Stop-Saled on Account of Im- proper Tagging.....		35,921

## *Fertilizer Inspection Division*

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

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### PERSONNEL

#### FERTILIZER CHEMISTS

Gordon Hart	R. M. Smith	W. Y. Gary
L. W. Bradley	E. B. Loyless, Jr.	Dan Long
Ralph Harmon	F. C. Alimony	W. J. Moody, Jr.

#### FERTILIZER INSPECTORS AND CLERKS

W. A. O'BRYAN.....	Statistician
HAZEL DONALDSON.....	Clerk
JULIA S. WHITAKER.....	Clerk
J. L. CARROLL.....	Inspector.....Marianna
J. W. DAVIS.....	Inspector.....Ocala
A. G. COLCORD.....	Inspector.....Ft. Myers
R. F. MILLIKIN.....	Inspector.....Palatka
R. R. ROPER.....	Inspector.....Winter Garden
AL G. SMITH.....	Inspector.....Arcadia
J. W. FRIESNER.....	Inspector.....Lake Alfred
JOHN V. EVANS.....	Inspector.....Lake Worth

## **Inspection Fees on Fertilizer**

### **Amount of Fee and How Collected**

Each Manufacturer of Fertilizer who operates in Florida has to register each Brand of Fertilizer which he sells and attaches to each package an official Florida Fertilizer Inspection Tag, indicating the number of pounds of Fertilizer contained in the package and showing the Brand name of the Fertilizer and the guaranteed analysis of the Fertilizer to which the Tag is attached.

Inspection fees for the services rendered by the Department of Agriculture for Fertilizer Inspection are collected by the sale of these Inspection Tags to the Manufacturers. The fee collected in this manner is at the rate of twenty-five cents (25¢) per ton.

There are registered in the Biennial period, a total of 160 Dealers who registered a grand total of 9,500 different Brands of Fertilizer.



**Tabulation of:**

**Fertilizer Consumption**

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**For Periods:**

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

## FERTILIZERS BY MATERIALS AND MIXED GOODS

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
	Tons	Tons
Nitrate of Soda.....	15,086.70	11,953.80
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	3,233.70	2,246.30
Calcium Nitrate.....	201.00	11.30
Cyanmid.....	260.70	315.35
Dried Blood.....	100.60	67.00
Cotton Seed Meal.....	425.85	1,392.30
Castor Pomace.....	6,469.20	7,155.75
Milorganite.....	2,386.85	3,062.45
Sheep Manure.....	353.00	424.60
Goat Manure.....	762.65	493.00
Fish Scrap & Meal.....	65.65	21.40
Superphosphate.....	9,475.05	9,915.15
Triple Superphosphate.....	329.80	164.80
High Grade Tankage.....	804.10	578.85
Medium Grade Tankage.....	7.40	12.20
Bone Meal (Raw & Steamed).....	1,017.60	872.55
Pacific Bird Guano.....	313.60	145.95
Basic Slag.....	3,462.20	2,262.60
Nitrate of Potash (14-0-14).....	11,708.35	7,814.10
Nitrate of Potash (13-0-44).....	19.20	7.25
Muriate of Potash 50%.....	1,054.90	995.45
Muriate of Potash 60%.....	1,356.80	4,101.45
Sulphate of Potash.....	387.00	730.20
Kainit 14%.....	28.85	92.65
Highgrade Kainit 20%.....	1,051.65	526.45
Hardwood Ashes.....	2,644.15	3,091.25
Tobacco Stems.....	458.85	358.10
Calurea.....	17.05	.....
Secondary Plant Foods.....	3,119.75	4,793.05
Untreated Limestone.....	35,347.10	55,740.50
Untreated Phosphate.....	15,033.10	13,659.60
Miscellaneous.....	2,063.85	1,460.80
Total.....	119,046.25	134,466.20

## MIXED FERTILIZERS

Brands	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
	Tons	Tons
2-8-8 .....	237.50	821.85
2-8-10 .....	1,870.20	1,790.45
2-9-3 .....	128.35	86.20
2-9-4 .....	914.75	2,161.25
3-6-8 .....	9,383.00	10,596.45
3-8-5 .....	16,543.20	21,732.05
3-8-6 .....	1,054.85	1,332.70
3-8-8 .....	24,001.65	37,320.05
3-8-9 .....	4.00	.....
3-8-10 .....	6,372.95	5,407.70
3-9-3 .....	1,054.65	1,077.60
4-5-5 .....	18,636.95	23,286.10
4-5-8 .....	62.70	429.00
4-6-5 .....	5,952.45	7,485.70
4-6-8 .....	12,051.55	18,997.80
4-6-10 .....	1,124.55	2,949.05
4-7-3 .....	5,847.65	5,842.35
4-7-5 .....	45,424.80	48,168.70
4-8-2 .....	961.75	871.95
4-8-3 .....	16,153.15	18,556.75
4-8-4 .....	3,209.50	4,336.95
4-8-5 .....	7,669.85	11,741.15
4-8-6 .....	19,611.80	20,755.50
4-8-8 .....	22,599.50	37,634.40
4-8-10 .....	2,546.05	6,249.00
4-10-6 .....	510.65	347.70
4-10-7 .....	2,606.40	2,504.80
5-5-5 .....	5,087.95	7,524.40
5-7-5 .....	9,826.60	12,016.60
5-8-8 .....	858.40	1,216.80
6-8-4 .....	252.20	436.55
Top Dresser .....	22,648.70	25,753.70
Under 14 units .....	2,861.30	1,199.95
Over 25 units .....	26,768.00	25,596.25
Miscellaneous .....	88,871.90	114,143.80
Total .....	383,709.45	480,371.25

## CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
	Tons	Tons
Alachua .....	8,350.10	8,202.90
Baker .....	1,186.35	963.80
Bay .....	327.45	538.95
Bradford .....	3,064.95	3,505.05
Brevard .....	8,800.40	10,726.80
Broward .....	27,927.70	29,352.95
Calhoun .....	2,283.55	2,693.00
Charlotte .....	570.15	1,381.00
Citrus .....	542.95	703.85
Clay .....	1,687.45	1,766.30
Collier .....	2,672.50	2,947.70
Columbia .....	1,328.20	1,462.70
Dade .....	36,168.00	36,689.50
DeSoto .....	5,028.95	6,800.65
Dixie .....	24.30	35.25
Duval .....	4,035.15	4,409.00
Escambia .....	2,494.65	2,268.05
Flagler .....	1,578.20	1,330.10
Franklin .....	6.80	18.90
Gadsden .....	7,710.55	9,588.35
Gilchrist .....	1,071.80	1,103.80
Glades .....	175.40	74.85
Gulf .....	140.35	125.45
Hamilton .....	1,584.85	1,000.20
Hardee .....	9,591.55	11,831.40
Hendry .....	1,261.95	1,466.55
Hernando .....	896.40	1,539.85
Highlands .....	13,544.65	18,657.55
Hillsborough .....	20,526.15	23,482.75
Holmes .....	1,875.40	2,238.15
Indian River .....	8,512.80	11,225.25
Jackson .....	7,848.40	10,902.30
Jefferson .....	1,642.35	2,611.25
Lafayette .....	865.10	925.05
Lake .....	26,974.20	38,981.40
Lee .....	8,181.80	10,038.70
Leon .....	553.55	928.80
Levy .....	658.80	807.50
Liberty .....	.....	15.70
Madison .....	2,436.20	3,307.70
Manatee .....	16,725.20	20,700.55
Marion .....	9,889.30	14,202.55
Martin .....	2,331.40	2,863.65
Monroe .....	.60	12.05
Nassau .....	338.05	607.05
Okaloosa .....	2,637.25	2,531.05
Okeechobee .....	65.80	178.60
Orange .....	31,562.25	46,400.65

## CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES—(Cont'd)

	Tons July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	Tons July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
Osceola .....	6,369.80	3,792.75
Palm Beach .....	27,919.80	31,034.90
Pasco .....	7,208.65	8,810.35
Pinellas .....	10,386.80	16,221.25
Polk .....	80,881.15	103,042.90
Putnam .....	4,714.15	5,659.35
St. Johns .....	13,031.75	14,821.55
St. Lucie .....	13,244.70	15,353.00
Santa Rosa .....	3,587.65	4,123.30
Sarasota .....	7,336.55	7,335.60
Seminole .....	21,455.10	27,916.10
Sumter .....	3,455.05	3,695.65
Suwannee .....	3,847.00	4,597.60
Taylor .....	129.80	219.80
Union .....	1,526.05	1,081.05
Volusia .....	6,925.15	9,273.15
Wakulla .....	93.45	76.50
Walton .....	1,342.80	1,923.45
Washington .....	1,620.40	1,714.05
Total .....	502,755.70	614,837.45



# Accumulated Table of Receipts from Inspection and Sale of Fertilizer and Feed Stamps and Tags

Years 1905 to June 30, 1942

For the year 1905	\$ 31,534.86
For the year 1906	42,790.19
For the year 1907	43,535.71
For the year 1908	46,805.92
For the year 1909	56,822.60
For the year 1910	61,971.05
For the year 1911	71,353.25
For the year 1912	82,820.55
For the year 1913	87,721.12
For the year 1914	89,968.55
For the year 1915	80,312.37
For the year 1916	85,240.49
For the year 1917	86,719.26
For the year 1918	83,846.59
For the year 1919	103,332.12
For the year 1920	108,229.58
For the year 1921	114,535.51
For the year 1922	137,716.94
For the year 1923	153,691.74
For the year 1924	149,742.53
For the year 1925	148,242.83
For the year 1926	166,310.05
For the year 1927	173,036.07
For the year 1928	181,888.02
For the year 1929	165,702.82
January 1st to June 30, 1930	101,418.32
July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931	169,354.95
July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932	155,475.89
July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933	160,667.19
July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934	163,252.34
July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	180,107.39
July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936	188,076.26
July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937	223,427.75
July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938	219,173.16
July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939	205,967.88
July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940	232,851.08
July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	236,852.94
July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942	269,998.16

## Gasoline Inspection Division

STATE OIL LABORATORY OPERATING UNDER CHAPTER 16083

### PERSONNEL

#### CENTRAL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN.....	Chief Oil Analyst
SYDNEY D. ANDREWS.....	Assistant Oil Analyst
EDWARD D. ROU, JR.....	Assistant Oil Analyst
DONALD FRISON.....	Assistant Oil Analyst
ELLIOT B. LOYLESS, JR.....	Assistant Oil Analyst
MRS. KAY JOHNSON.....	Stenographer

#### FIELD LABORATORIES

JACK D. McALILY.....	Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 1
ROBERT G. DUNN.....	Assistant Field Lab. No. 1
W. EDWARD BUHRMAN.....	Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 3
HENRY MONTESINO.....	Assistant Field Lab. No. 3
JUDSON BARKER.....	Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 4
HENRY WORKMAN.....	Assistant Field Lab. No. 4
JAMES S. McCAWLEY, JR.....	Assistant Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 5
D. L. SMITH.....	Assistant Field Lab. No. 5

#### GASOLINE INSPECTORS

L. A. BROWN, JR.....	Starke
CHARLES TOM HENDERSON.....	Holly Hill
H. G. DOWLESS.....	Tallahassee
W. H. STEMPER.....	Sanford
CARL THOMPSON.....	Tallahassee
CLARK P. DOUGLASS.....	Mandarin
E. B. GREEN.....	Ocala
HUGH IGOU.....	Eustis
E. C. BENNETT.....	Weirsdale
B. W. BRINSON.....	Madison
W. C. GIBSON.....	Miami
ROY HUTCHINSON.....	Tallahassee
GEORGE W. MANN.....	Bartow
WM. MCCARREL.....	Jacksonville
P. M. NASWORTHY.....	Tampa
TOM NEWNHAM.....	Orlando
L. S. WARREN.....	Pompano
GEO. W. WILSON.....	Jacksonville
J. B. WILKERSON.....	Pensacola
JOHN S. WEATHERS.....	Ocala
GENE WHITLOCK.....	High Springs
BURTIS SIMMONS.....	Miami
SOL RICE.....	St. Augustine
J. Q. LLOYD.....	Tarpon Springs
N. R. POUNDS.....	Palatka
DAN MOYER.....	Pensacola

## **Tabulation of:**



**CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE  
AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES**



**MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE  
SOLD TO U. S. GOVERNMENT  
(INSPECTION FREE)**

REGISTERED OIL COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN  
STATE OF FLORIDA

Years July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

Atlantic Refining Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Atlantic Refining Co. ....	Atlanta, Ga.
American Oil Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co. ....	Shreveport, La.
Capital City Oil Corp. ....	Tallahassee, Fla.
Chalmette Petroleum Corp. ....	New Orleans, La.
Citizens Oil Co. ....	St. Marks, Fla.
Coastal Petroleum Corp. ....	Mobile, Ala.
Coastal Petroleum Corp. ....	Tampa, Fla.
Columbia Oil Co. ....	Orlando, Fla.
Direct Distributors, Inc. ....	Tampa, Fla.
Florida Peoples Oil Co. ....	Atlanta, Ga.
Galena Oil Corporation ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Gardner Oil Co. ....	Pensacola, Fla.
Gulf Oil Corporation ....	Atlanta, Ga.
Hempstead Oil & Storage Co., Inc. ....	Mobile, Ala.
Imperial Florida Oil Co. ....	Tampa, Fla.
Independent Oil Company ....	Dothan, Ala.
Louisiana Oil Corp. ....	Shreveport, La.
National Oil Co. ....	Richmond, Va.
Orange State Oil Co. ....	Miami, Fla.
Pan-American Petroleum Corp. ....	New Orleans, La.
Pure Oil Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Republic Oil Co. ....	Petersburg, Va.
Sanford Service Co. ....	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.
Seaboard Oil Co., (The) ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Shaw Brothers Oil Co. ....	Miami, Fla.
Shell Oil Co. ....	Atlanta, Ga.
Sherrill Oil Co. ....	Pensacola, Fla.
Sinclair Refining Co. ....	Atlanta, Ga.
Sinclair Refining Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
South Georgia Grocery Co. ....	Quitman, Ga.
Southern Oil Stores, Inc. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Spur Distributing Co., Inc. ....	Nashville, Tenn.
Standard Oil Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Standard Oil Co. ....	Birmingham, Ala.
Standard Oil Co. ....	Tampa, Fla.
Sun Oil Co. ....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sun Oil Co. ....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Sunny State Oil Co. ....	Panama City, Fla.
Texas, Co., (The) ....	Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL  
BY COUNTIES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

COUNTY	GALLONS GASOLINE	GALLONS KEROSENE	GALLONS SIGNAL OIL
Alachua .....	7,667,155	1,141,339	.....
Baker .....	921,524	121,789	.....
Bay .....	3,980,192	721,050	.....
Bradford .....	3,275,539	478,775	.....
Brevard .....	5,818,452	567,698	.....
Broward .....	10,948,101	848,564	.....
Calhoun .....	1,192,950	89,698	.....
Charlotte .....	993,509	118,254	.....
Citrus .....	1,348,441	121,349	.....
Clay .....	1,971,444	128,454	.....
Collier .....	1,615,014	124,790	.....
Columbia .....	3,354,060	335,339	.....
Dade .....	72,174,664	5,289,609	6,241
DeSoto .....	1,377,174	215,888	.....
Dixie .....	1,601,528	92,157	.....
Duval .....	48,626,954	11,323,224	6,977
Escambia .....	12,435,849	1,530,440	580
Flagler .....	934,493	116,084	.....
Franklin .....	913,924	126,703	.....
Gadsden .....	2,936,794	525,344	.....
Gilchrist .....	495,513	31,909	.....
Glades .....	429,764	65,143	.....
Gulf .....	859,122	173,477	.....
Hamilton .....	1,115,197	83,036	.....
Hardee .....	1,713,146	277,094	.....
Hendry .....	1,340,560	197,910	.....
Hernando .....	1,377,717	134,377	.....
Highlands .....	2,059,412	281,537	.....
Hillsborough .....	35,983,655	6,791,582	224
Holmes .....	1,615,506	154,711	.....
Indian River .....	2,198,957	251,903	.....
Jackson .....	3,412,731	395,657	.....
Jefferson .....	1,415,496	244,979	.....
Lafayette .....	375,443	39,581	.....
Lake .....	6,254,049	1,068,447	.....
Lee .....	4,342,610	440,853	.....
Leon .....	6,453,790	827,847	.....
Levy .....	2,595,148	242,305	.....
Liberty .....	496,159	52,381	.....
Madison .....	1,825,110	233,783	.....
Manatee .....	4,682,452	917,169	.....
Marion .....	7,270,311	713,183	54
Martin .....	1,936,840	192,507	.....
Monroe .....	2,301,517	255,139	.....
Nassau .....	2,457,253	422,386	.....
Okaloosa .....	1,799,517	130,910	.....
Okeechobee .....	905,979	76,061	.....
Orange .....	17,993,677	2,199,028	.....



CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL  
BY COUNTIES—(Cont'd)

Fiscal Year July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

COUNTY	GALLONS GASOLINE	GALLONS KEROSENE	GALLONS SIGNAL OIL
Osceola .....	2,101,111	347,138	.....
Palm Beach .....	18,825,722	1,993,291	1,167
Pasco .....	2,686,510	436,627	.....
Pinellas .....	19,994,989	4,252,330	.....
Polk .....	18,821,339	2,844,893	55
Putnam .....	4,351,108	632,342	.....
St. Johns .....	4,645,485	643,181	.....
St. Lucie .....	4,168,059	514,992	.....
Santa Rosa .....	1,482,568	130,521	.....
Sarasota .....	4,456,747	512,917	.....
Seminole .....	3,670,998	834,442	108
Sumter .....	1,220,119	145,854	.....
Suwannee .....	2,380,450	374,395	.....
Taylor .....	2,108,478	208,673	10
Union .....	715,323	45,062	.....
Volusia .....	12,590,198	2,168,590	.....
Wakulla .....	765,696	56,579	.....
Walton .....	1,816,339	167,791	52
Washington .....	919,769	95,491	.....
Total .....	407,515,400	57,316,552	15,468

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL  
BY COUNTIES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

COUNTY	GALLONS GASOLINE	GALLONS KEROSENE	GALLONS SIGNAL OIL
Alachua .....	7,150,242	1,309,757	.....
Baker .....	838,518	135,152	.....
Bay .....	5,277,627	1,023,165	.....
Bradford .....	3,908,423	566,578	.....
Brevard .....	5,106,091	587,000	.....
Broward .....	9,601,119	816,469	.....
Calhoun .....	1,072,710	101,801	.....
Charlotte .....	873,727	110,236	.....
Citrus .....	1,392,053	129,488	.....
Clay .....	2,152,357	215,693	.....
Collier .....	1,396,818	115,532	.....
Columbia .....	3,460,353	426,802	.....
Dade .....	63,485,263	4,535,830	4,697
DeSoto .....	1,557,624	225,368	.....
Dixie .....	1,196,483	102,763	.....
Duval .....	45,192,746	12,680,551	6,783
Escambia .....	13,711,226	1,905,320	212
Flagler .....	882,182	125,902	.....
Franklin .....	919,265	157,528	.....
Gadsden .....	2,896,716	587,684	.....
Gilchrist .....	562,655	37,318	.....
Glades .....	416,108	57,457	.....
Gulf .....	882,552	158,440	.....
Hamilton .....	1,096,165	126,295	.....
Hardee .....	1,755,821	307,737	.....
Hendry .....	1,312,904	197,685	.....
Hernando .....	1,336,741	136,790	.....
Highlands .....	3,059,486	365,954	.....
Hillsborough .....	35,217,317	8,118,620	154
Holmes .....	1,847,156	172,671	.....
Indian River .....	2,074,260	251,735	.....
Jackson .....	3,468,861	477,451	.....
Jefferson .....	1,487,945	239,733	.....
Lafayette .....	395,892	40,195	.....
Lake .....	5,362,203	1,111,034	.....
Lee .....	3,908,442	463,566	.....
Leon .....	6,331,944	850,504	.....
Levy .....	2,563,598	254,733	.....
Liberty .....	401,371	51,852	.....
Madison .....	1,832,396	258,245	.....
Manatee .....	4,314,885	944,896	.....
Marion .....	7,351,519	727,989	.....
Martin .....	1,756,891	200,469	.....
Monroe .....	2,755,986	296,477	.....
Nassau .....	2,608,019	450,789	.....
Okaloosa .....	2,510,173	183,790	.....
Okeechobee .....	1,013,848	86,882	.....

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL  
BY COUNTIES—(Cont'd)

Fiscal Year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

COUNTY	GALLONS GASOLINE	GALLONS KEROSENE	GALLONS SIGNAL OIL
Orange .....	15,742,256	2,143,679	.....
Osceola .....	1,956,074	344,562	.....
Palm Beach .....	16,866,813	2,026,743	580
Pasco .....	2,407,598	463,174	.....
Pinellas .....	17,475,939	3,299,357	56
Polk .....	17,960,826	3,212,505	.....
Putnam .....	4,243,052	659,986	.....
St. Johns .....	4,698,081	684,534	.....
St. Lucie .....	3,666,463	489,378	.....
Santa Rosa .....	1,591,912	161,368	.....
Sarasota .....	3,715,384	605,712	108
Seminole .....	3,309,325	710,140	.....
Sumter .....	1,089,593	164,720	.....
Suwannee .....	2,292,783	373,266	.....
Taylor .....	2,050,000	241,528	.....
Union .....	644,310	32,086	.....
Volusia .....	11,581,025	2,202,393	.....
Wakulla .....	1,012,246	63,921	.....
Walton .....	1,994,424	183,216	.....
Washington .....	865,947	112,269	.....
Total .....	384,860,732	60,602,463	12,590

TABLE OF MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE  
SOLD TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
FREE OF INSPECTION FEE

Fiscal Year July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941

MONTH	GASOLINE	KEROSENE
July .....	456,078	6,804
August .....	400,172	8,053
September .....	499,243	9,301
October .....	450,563	9,316
November .....	540,747	12,472
December .....	759,372	15,461
January .....	783,958	17,795
February .....	753,368	26,001
March .....	1,056,696	24,041
April .....	1,204,476	188,674
May .....	1,879,284	14,880
June .....	1,670,064	19,636
Totals .....	10,454,021	352,434

TABLE OF MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE  
SOLD TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
FREE OF INSPECTION FEE

Fiscal Year July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942

MONTH	GASOLINE	KEROSENE
July .....	1,979,144	23,860
August .....	2,043,924	13,645
September .....	3,102,106	7,072
October .....	2,472,594	12,388
November .....	3,655,065	11,497
December .....	3,112,459	6,375
January .....	4,302,597	5,400
February .....	2,755,539	18,579
March .....	2,781,965	24,221
April .....	2,659,527	27,943
May .....	2,818,429	70,222
June .....	3,011,525	11,033
Totals .....	34,694,874	232,235

**SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION WORK SHOWING  
DETAILS IN ENFORCEMENT OF**

**Gasoline, Kerosene, Pure Food,  
Fertilizer, Feed, Insecticide, Egg,  
Poultry and Seed Laws**

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**JULY 1, 1940, TO JUNE 30, 1942**



**SUMMARY OF FIELD INSPECTION WORK SHOWING DETAILS IN  
ENFORCEMENT OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE, PURE FOOD,  
FERTILIZER, FEED, INSECTICIDE, EGG,  
POULTRY AND SEED LAWS**

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
<b>GASOLINE AND KEROSENE</b>		
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps.....	71,596	95,138
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order.....	2,991	4,154
Corrections Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps .....	3,254	3,053
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps.....	23,770	36,637
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate.....	100	787
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps .....	63	520
Tests of Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores .....		1,136
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Retailers .....	34,791	42,054
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals.....	1,690	1,848
Gallons of Contaminated Gasoline Stop- Saled .....	33,877	1,337,344
Gallons of Stale Gasoline Stop-Saled....	35,508	9,096
Gallons of Other Illegal Gasoline Stop- Saled .....	1,526,184	24,029
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Retail Filling Stations.....		2,736
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals.....	353	375
Gallons of Kerosene Stop-Saled.....	599,581	43,329
<b>FERTILIZER</b>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	788	2,467
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	1,839	3,448
Calls on Consumers.....	2,999	4,006
Samples Drawn .....	3,146	4,071
Amount Represented by Samples Drawn (in tons) .....	39,172	57,544
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency .....	58	109
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging .....	16	112

## OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1942

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
	Number	Number
<b>GASOLINE:</b>		
Distillation Range Only by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory #1 ("F") .....	9,407	8,718
Field Laboratory #2 ("B") .....	8,312	10,742
Field Laboratory #3 ("A") .....	7,980	9,221
Field Laboratory #4 ("C") .....	8,244	8,609
Field Laboratory #5 ("D") .....		4,021
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories: .....	712	657
Filling Stations and Bulk Plants for Distillation Range .....	886	578
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses .....	1,689	1,919
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses .....	61	65
<b>KEROSENE:</b>		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory #1 ("F") .....		1,280
Field Laboratory #2 ("B") .....		1,276
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories .....		143
Filling Stations for Flash Point and Color .....	1,059	89
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses .....	350	474
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses .....	11	2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS OILS:</b>		
Special Samples .....	30	24
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF FIELDS AND MAIN LABORATORIES' ANALYSES:</b> .....	<b>38,686</b>	<b>47,793</b>

## TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Distributor	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	2,654	4	7	14	2,679
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	227	3	1	1	232
Atlantic Refining Co.....	866	1	1	.....	868
Chalmette Refining Co.....	487	1	.....	1	489
Cities Service Oil Co.....	2,989	10	22	20	3,041
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	269	.....	.....	1	270
Gulf Oil Corp.....	6,505	10	25	26	6,566
Harrison Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Mexican Petroleum Corp....	15	.....	.....	1	16
National Oil Co.....	52	.....	.....	.....	52
Pan-American Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Pure Oil Co.....	3,669	7	14	16	3,706
Republic Oil Co.....	328	.....	.....	.....	328
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	2,050	13	6	25	2,094
Sinclair Refining Co.....	3,221	8	11	15	3,255
Spur Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Standard Oil Co.....	7,677	19	33	14	7,743
Stone Oil Co.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Sun Oil Co.....	928	.....	1	1	930
Sunny State Oil Co.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
The Texas Co.....	3,999	3	48	13	4,063
Distributor Unknown.....	148	1	.....	1	150
Totals.....	36,118	80	169	149	36,516

## TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

Distributor	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	2,929	11	7	8	2,955
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	349	1	2	1	353
Atlantic Refining Co.....	1,073	5	6	2	1,086
Chalmette Refining Co.....	769	4	.....	2	775
Cities Service Oil Co.....	3,546	15	22	21	3,604
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	308	.....	.....	.....	308
Continental Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Gulf Oil Corp.....	7,634	17	31	8	7,690
Mexican Petroleum Corp.....	30	.....	.....	1	31
National Oil Co.....	48	.....	.....	1	49
Pure Oil Co.....	4,508	10	18	6	4,542
Republic Oil Co.....	447	.....	.....	4	451
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	2,618	12	2	3	2,635
Sinclair Refining Co.....	3,848	12	23	9	3,892
Southeastern Oil Co.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Spur Oil Co.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Standard Oil Co.....	9,192	14	43	19	9,268
Stone Oil Co.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32
Sun Oil Co.....	844	.....	.....	1	845
The Texas Co.....	4,534	6	49	8	4,597
Distributor Unknown.....	653	.....	.....	5	658
Total.....	43,400	107	203	99	43,809

## TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	69	.....	.....	18	87
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	21	.....	.....	3	24
Atlantic Refining Co.....	9	.....	.....	1	10
Chalmette Refining Co.....	61	3	.....	7	71
Cities Service Oil Co.....	74	1	.....	9	84
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Gulf Oil Corp.....	249	.....	.....	6	255
Mexican Petroleum Corp.....	4	.....	.....	1	5
Pan-American Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Pure Oil Co.....	146	.....	.....	5	151
Republic Oil Co.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Sinclair Refining Co.....	137	.....	.....	3	140
Standard Oil Co.....	385	.....	.....	9	394
Stone Oil Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sun Oil Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
The Texas Co.....	108	.....	.....	1	109
Distributor Unknown.....	43	.....	.....	9	52
Totals.....	1,384	4	.....	72	1,460



## TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	20	3	.....	.....	23
Atlantic Refining Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chalmette Refining Co.....	36	3	.....	.....	39
Cities Service Oil Co.....	36	.....	.....	1	37
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Gulf Oil Corp.....	66	.....	.....	3	69
Pure Oil Co.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Republic Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Sinclair Refining Co.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57
Standard Oil Co.....	120	.....	.....	3	123
Stone Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	1	8
The Texas Co.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57
Distributor Unknown.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Totals.....	551	6	.....	8	565
Kerosene Samples Analyzed by Field Laboratories:.....	2,413	128	12	3	2,556
Grand Totals.....	2,964	134	12	11	3,121

# TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps
Alachua .....	1,724	79	74
Baker .....	190	7	7
Bay .....	935	6	22
Bradford .....	702	21	32
Brevard .....	1,093	40	59
Broward .....	2,058	64	68
Calhoun .....	194	2	7
Charlotte .....	375	6	5
Citrus .....	457	17	22
Clay .....	412	2	20
Collier .....	408	16	13
Columbia .....	758	15	19
Dade .....	10,039	508	597
DeSoto .....	392	32	26
Dixie .....	284	1	3
Duval .....	5,950	221	147
Escambia .....	1,635	7	4
Flagler .....	227	1	3
Franklin .....	167	6	9
Gadsden .....	597	10	4
Gilchrist .....	142	10	10
Glades .....	121	1	2
Gulf .....	153	1	3
Hamilton .....	378	11	15
Hardee .....	496	73	52
Hendry .....	263	9	8
Hernando .....	379	28	32
Highlands .....	460	63	52
Hillsborough .....	4,723	33	129
Holmes .....	360	6	13
Indian River .....	552	20	24
Jackson .....	839	6	38
Jefferson .....	349	3	3
Lafayette .....	134	2	7
Lake .....	1,364	89	98
Lee .....	1,250	49	45
Leon .....	1,024	12	10
Levy .....	673	42	38
Liberty .....	72	.....	3
Madison .....	293	5	5
Manatee .....	1,421	75	66
Marion .....	1,596	91	95
Martin .....	321	15	19
Monroe .....	481	29	42
Nassau .....	306	17	13

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 TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY  
 OF MEASUREMENT—(Cont'd)
 

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Okaloosa .....	672	3	.....
Okeechobee .....	188	2	5
Orange .....	2,785	135	222
Osceola .....	505	30	36
Palm Beach .....	2,206	73	103
Pasco .....	986	134	111
Pinellas .....	2,954	17	43
Polk .....	3,978	628	443
Putnam .....	991	6	25
St. Johns .....	953	15	6
St. Lucie .....	573	23	30
Santa Rosa .....	596	7	3
Sarasota .....	1,424	40	38
Seminole .....	767	57	74
Sumter .....	385	23	33
Suwannee .....	669	13	23
Taylor .....	593	10	22
Union .....	234	4	7
Volusia .....	2,242	19	52
Wakulla .....	233	1	3
Walton .....	547	.....	5
Washington .....	368	.....	7
Totals.....	71,596	2,991	3,254

# TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps
Alachua .....	1,564	52	51
Baker .....	276	10	9
Bay .....	1,324	26	22
Bradford .....	717	11	10
Brevard .....	1,641	73	45
Broward .....	1,668	113	91
Calhoun .....	296	3	4
Charlotte .....	324	7	6
Citrus .....	550	21	17
Clay .....	626	19	17
Collier .....	554	4	4
Columbia .....	973	26	24
Dade .....	14,541	755	602
DeSoto .....	451	16	11
Dixie .....	293	7	3
Duval .....	8,444	352	177
Escambia .....	2,136	49	46
Flagler .....	283	3	2
Franklin .....	294	13	4
Gadsden .....	990	24	15
Gilchrist .....	158	7	7
Glades .....	173	2	2
Gulf .....	313	12	13
Hamilton .....	369	7	7
Hardee .....	1,026	54	43
Hendry .....	307	3	2
Hernando .....	475	12	7
Highlands .....	520	27	20
Hillsborough .....	7,240	378	256
Holmes .....	320	9	8
Indian River .....	865	15	13
Jackson .....	1,189	11	12
Jefferson .....	583	9	7
Lafayette .....	122	5	3
Lake .....	2,031	69	51
Lee .....	1,470	23	22
Leon .....	1,523	47	39
Levy .....	831	35	32
Liberty .....	159	6	5
Madison .....	416	14	15
Manatee .....	1,521	26	24
Marion .....	2,288	84	52
Martin .....	438	13	12
Monroe .....	633	102	75
Nassau .....	710	36	19

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY  
OF MEASUREMENT—(Cont'd)

Okaloosa .....	758	12	8
Okeechobee .....	314	10	9
Orange .....	3,696	187	146
Osceola .....	709	22	20
Palm Beach .....	3,098	175	119
Pasco .....	841	85	66
Pinellas .....	4,542	374	265
Polk .....	4,801	285	208
Putnam .....	1,078	59	41
St. Johns .....	1,611	26	12
St. Lucie .....	625	22	17
Santa Rosa .....	454	9	7
Sarasota .....	1,386	24	20
Seminole .....	815	48	35
Sumter .....	529	23	20
Suwannee .....	705	38	31
Taylor .....	713	24	20
Union .....	228	9	8
Volusia .....	3,459	114	80
Wakulla .....	364	9	5
Walton .....	406	7	5
Washington .....	381	2	5
Totals .....	95,138	4,154	3,053



## Seed Testing, Labeling and Certification

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

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### PERSONNEL

MILDRED V. HENRY.....	Analyst
BETTY BAGGS.....	Asst. Analyst
R. C. SIMPSON.....	Inspector
WILLIAM FLETCHER.....	Inspector

## BIENNIAL REPORT OF

**The Florida State Seed Laboratory**

The Florida Seed Law has been in operation for three years. This law was passed in 1939 and amended in 1941 to conform to a Uniform State Seed Law as suggested by the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Seed Trade and the Federal Seed Authorities.

This is one of the more recent laws passed by the Florida Legislature and placed under the Commissioner of Agriculture for enforcement. The seedsmen of this State were primarily responsible for this law and its passage, as they were unable to sell high quality seed to the farmers of this State in competition with the low quality seed shipped in from the other states that had strict seed control laws.

This law is primarily a labeling law. It requires that all seed be correctly labeled that the buyer may know the quality of the seed before purchasing it. It also sets standards on the quality of seed which may be sold, and prohibits the sale of low quality seed which are not fit for sale for seeding purposes. It strives to protect farmers against the practices of dishonest, careless, and irresponsible dealers, and gives the reliable seed dealer opportunity to sell higher quality seed by making unscrupulous dealers show the value of their worthless seed.

During the three years that the Florida Seed Law has been in operation there has been considerable improvement in the quality of seed sold in the State. Practically all of the seed now bears labels, plainly showing their quality, and the more flagrant practices of adulteration and misbranding have to a large extent disappeared. Sales of untagged seed by truckers and small dealers are becoming more and more rare; and, largely because of our educational program, farmers are more

alert, using to a greater extent than ever before the information on the seed tags.

The Department of Agriculture has employed field inspectors for the purpose of checking the seed sold in the State and submitting samples to the laboratory. It has established a modern, well equipped laboratory and employed well trained analysts who analyze the seed and compare their findings with the guarantees on the tag, and when violations of the guarantees are found the seed is removed from sale until properly labeled. A summary of the samples analyzed in the laboratory is, herewith, submitted:

## Laboratory Inspection

### SEED SAMPLES TESTED JULY 1, 1940 TO JUNE 30, 1941

	OFFICIAL SEED		SPECIAL SEED		CERTIFIED SEED	TOTAL
	Field	Vegetable	Field	Vegetable		
Samples .....	429	615	308	283	92	1,727
Legals .....	263	507	.....	.....	*53	823
Illegals .....	166	108	.....	.....	*39	313
**Known						
Pounds						
Repre-						
sented .....	592,997½	72,214	.....	.....	.....	665,211½

\* Based on Certified seed germination standards for 1940-1941 season.

\*\* Pounds represented was unknown for the Special Samples and for a few of the Official Samples.

### SEED SAMPLES TESTED JULY 1, 1941 TO JUNE 30, 1942

	OFFICIAL SEED		SPECIAL SEED		CERTIFIED SEED	TOTAL
	Field	Vegetable	Field	Vegetable		
Samples .....	222	416	382	127	116	1,263
Legals .....	120	335	.....	.....	*93	548
Illegals .....	102	81	.....	.....	*23	206
**Known						
Pounds						
Repre-						
sented .....	1,117,305½	597,677¼	618,968	2,669½	.....	2,336,620¼

\* Based on Certified seed germination standards for 1941-1942 season.

\*\* Pounds represented was unknown for a few Official samples and for most of the Special Samples.

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
SEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	20	673
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	5,966	8,771
Calls on Consumers.....	346	878
Samples Drawn.....	589	930
Amount Represented by Samples (in pounds) .....	194,769	2,285,167
Pounds Stop-Saled on Account of Being Illegal .....	2,574	137,876

# Insecticide and Fungicide Division

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

## PERSONNEL

F. W. FARNSWORTH.....Chemist  
 ZOE D. MANNING.....Stenographer  
 EDITH WEIR.....Registration Clerk

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
<b>INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE</b>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	306	1,127
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	807	3,116
Calls on Consumers.....	1,034	2,353
Samples Drawn.....	341	468
Gallons Stop-Saled Account Deficiency..	.....	360
Pounds Stop-Saled Account Deficiency..	3,000	54,550
Gallons Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling .....	.....	425
Pounds Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling .....	6,405	12,963
<b>FOOD, DRUGS AND COSMETICS</b>		
Inspections of Food Stores.....	35,927	41,115
Packages of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed .....	251,671	165,152
Packages Stop-Saled.....	86,702	330,800
Samples Drawn.....	414	209
Scale Inspections and Testings.....	15,575	35,122



# Egg and Poultry Inspection Division

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942

## PERSONNEL

MATTIE G. MOORE.....	Registration Clerk	
LAMON WILLIAMS.....	Clerk	
W. P. ARNOLD.....	Inspector.....	Tallahassee
HARRY E. BUNKER.....	Inspector.....	Jacksonville
ROSS COPELAND.....	Inspector.....	Tampa
C. A. PETERS.....	Inspector.....	Miami
P. H. MOODY.....	Inspector.....	Palatka
THOS. J. MULLIN.....	Inspector.....	Miami
RAY L. HENDRICKS.....	Inspector.....	Orlando
NORMAN NICOLL.....	Inspector.....	Lakeland
PETER L. ROLLO.....	Inspector.....	Pensacola
W. W. STROM.....	Inspector.....	Panama City
ROBT. BENNETT.....	Inspector.....	Jacksonville
J. E. HARDWICK.....	Inspector.....	West Palm Beach

## INSPECTIONS MADE

	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942
<b>EGGS</b>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	4,581	6,495
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	36,957	36,055
Calls on Producers.....	1,271	1,294
Dozens Stop-Saled on Account Improper Labeling.....	994	8,114
Dozens Stop-Saled on Account of Qual- ity or Weight Grades.....	1,296	4,879
<b>POULTRY</b>		
Inspections of Stocks of Live Poultry....	8,885	6,867
Inspections of Stocks of Cold Storage Poultry.....	1,437	1,039
Inspections of Stocks of Fresh Dressed Poultry.....	5,654	2,792
Inspections of Stocks of Shipped Dressed Poultry.....	2,005	7,097